VOL. I

NO. 2

Underwoods

U.S. TREASURY

COUNTERFEIT REPORTER.

Edited by

B. G. UNDERWOOD.

18 FEBRUARY 83

UNDERWOOD REPORTER CO.

Publishers and Proprietors.

267 Broadway,

NEW-YORK.

Washington Office, 604 13th St., N.W.

MOSS ENGRAVING CO NEW YORK

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

59 WALL STREET,

209 Chestnut Street, PHILA. } NEW YORK, { **66 State Street, BOSTON.**

—AND—

Alexander Brown & Sons,

Corner Baltimore and Calvert Streets,

BALTIMORE.

BUY AND SELL BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

On Great Britain and Ireland, France, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, and Australia.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL & TRAVELERS' CREDITS, IN STERLING,

AVAILABLE IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD, AND IN **FRANCS,** FOR USE IN MARTINIQUE AND GAUDALOUPE.

MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY

BETWEEN THIS COUNTRY AND EUROPE.

Make Collections of Drafts drawn abroad on all points in the United States and Canada, and of Drafts drawn in the United States on Foreign Countries.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.,
26 Chapel Street, LIVERPOOL.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.,
Founder's Court, Lothbury, LONDON.

Entered at the Post Office, New York City, as second class matter.

UNDERWOOD'S
COUNTERFEIT REPORTER.

Vol. I.] FEBRUARY, 1883. [No. 2.

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1883, by B. G. UNDERWOOD, with the Librarian of Congress at Washington, D. C.

UNDERWOOD'S

Counterfeit Reporter.

—o—

UNDERWOOD REPORTER CO.,

PUBLISHERS,

—o—

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

(Including Postage to all Parts of the World.)

MONTHLY BANK REPORTER, including two numbers of COUNTERFEIT REPORTER	$4 00
MONTHLY COUNTERFEIT REPORTER, with one number of BANK REPORTER	3 00
MONTHLY BANK and COUNTERFEIT REPORTER,	5 00
WEEKLY BANK AND COUNTERFEIT REPORTER..	2 00
WEEKLY AND MONTHLY BANK AND COUNTERFEIT REPORTER	7 00
Title of Bank or Bankers in display type with subscription to three publications	10 00

—o—

Make drafts, money orders, or checks payable and address all communications to

UNDERWOOD REPORTER CO.,
267 Broadway, New York City.
(P. O. Box 2,621.)

—o—

UNDERWOOD'S REPORTER IN EUROPE.

Messrs. Henry F. Gillig & Co. are the authorized agents of UNDERWOOD'S REPORTER in Europe. Our subscribers can renew directly with them, and it can always be found on file at their Reading Rooms, No. 449 Strand, London.

INDEX.

Editorial Page....49
The new five-cent piece....50
Ex-Treasurer Spinner's Views on Silver Coinage....51
New Counterfeits....51
Decisions from N. Y. Journal of Commerce....52
Light Weight Coins....53
Gold and Silver Coinage....54
What is Said of Our Bank Reporter....54
Statement of Public Debt of United States....55
Four and a Half per cent. Securities for January, 1883....56
An Extensive Swindling Operation....57
The New Five Cent Nickle....58
Bank Messenger Robbed....59
Officials of U. S. Treasury....59
Silver in the Netherlands....59
Different Forms of Counterfeiting....60
Engraving of stolen $10 note on Consolidated Bank of Montreal....63
Table of gold, silver and minor coinage....64
Counterfeit national bank notes, 1's and 2's....65
" " " " 5's....66
" " " " 10's....67
" " " " 20's....68
" " " " 50's....69
" " " " 100's....70
Stolen national bank notes....50
Numbers on genuine national bank notes that have been counterfeited....71
List of nat'onal banks, with plates, with two different sets of check letters....76
Counterfeit United States notes....77
Canadian bank notes....80
Foreign gold, silver and bank notes....82
Counterfeit silver certificates, U. S. bonds, &c....84
Interest laws of United States and Canada....85
U. S. Depository national banks....87
Stolen United States registered bonds....88
Lost or destroyed bonds....90
San Francisco and Havana quotations....90
Infallible Gold and Silver Coin Scale....91
Robinsonian Universal Interest Tables, &c....92
Postal Coin Scale....93
Advertisements....94

☞**NEW SUBSCRIBERS,** or those renewing Subscriptions with an agent, will please take from the agent one of our subscription postal cards, sign it, and send it to us by first mail.

☞In remitting, always state whether remittance is for a new subscription, or for renewal. If address is to be changed, give both old and new address.

EDITORIAL.

We would call particular attention to an article published in another column, on Light Weight Coin. So far as we know, this is the first attempt that has been made to offer any excuse for the illegal and unwarranted practice that the different Treasury officers have adopted throughout the country of stamping these coins "L" to indicate that they are light.

The Boston *Journal* does not quote the other sections of the Revised Statutes that have a direct bearing in this case. We reproduce them here.

Section 3585 Revised Statutes, says: "the gold coins of the United States shall be a legal tender in all payments, at their nominal value, when not below the standard weight and limit of tolerance provided by law for the single piece, and when reduced in weight below such standard and tolerance, shall be a legal-tender at valuation in proportion to their actual weight."

The Director of the mint informed us as far back as August 27, 1881, that this section "has never been modified or repealed," and yet the Treasury Officials not only refuse to receive these coins as they are obliged to by law, but even go to the extent of wilfully mutilating them in direct defiance of Section 3517 Revised Statutes, which provides the devices that may be stamped upon coin.

Assistant Attorney General Freeman of the Post Office Department, in his decision of October 31, 1881, said in regard to this, "anything in excess of this (the devices allowed by law) is a mutilation, unless authorized by law or some Treasury regulations based thereon. If there is any

DECISIONS OF INTEREST TO BANKERS AND OTHERS.

[From the New York *Journal of Commerce.*]

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 24, 1883.

Editor of the Journal of Commerce:

An English steamer is chartered in London to take, the charter party says, 1,500 to 1,650 tons of iron. She loads and the bills of lading read one set 750 tons, and the other set 751 tons. On the face of the bill of lading is written "weight and quantity unknown, freight to be paid on bill of lading weight." The cargo arrives here and turns out some 80 tons short, and the consignee refuses to pay freight except upon what he actually receives. Now what I wish to know is if the consignees are not obliged to pay freight for bill of lading quantity as stated in the bill of lading. I think there was a similar case decided in the courts in New York sometime ago. W. L.

Reply.—The words "freight to be paid on bills lading weight" are conclusive. As a receipt a bill of lading is open to contradiction, but as contract it is not: and it has been decisively held in a number of cases that the words "weight and quantity unknown" do not affect the contract to pay freight by the weight or quantity expressed in the bill. (Tully v. Terry, 8 L. R. C. P., 679).

PONCE, P. R., January 13, 1883.

Editor of the Journal of Commerce:

I take the liberty of applying to your inexhaustible fund of information upon a matter appertaining to numismatics. A friend of mine while visiting Europe purchased, at Naples, at a very high price, two copper coins that had been found together with many other, in the ruins of Pompeii. One of these has on the obverse a bust surrounded by the inscription, "Vespasiano Cesar," and on the reverse a female form in a sitting posture holding a sprig in one of its hands, said figure being flanked on the right by the letter P, and on the left by the letter C., and having underneath the word "Roma." The other on the obverse a bust surrounded by the inscription "Imp. Nero Cesar Augustus," and on the reverse an allegorical statue with wings, and the letters S, and C, placed in the same position as in the other coin. Both coins bear all the evidence of being extremely old. showing a thick coating of dark green oxidation. I would be obliged to you for your opinion as to the merit of both these relics of antiquity.

F. J. A.

Reply.—Our correspondent does not state size of coins. His reading of the Vespasian is probably erroneous. Assuming that the coins are upward of an inch and a quarter in diameter, each of them is what is called a "first brass;" that is the largest size of the ordinary copper coinage of Rome. There is no reason to doubt their genuineness from the description. The first is of the Emperor Vespasian; the second of Nero. The letters S. C. mean *Senatus Consulto*—by the decree of the Senate (from whom came the authority for the coinage.) The description is too meagre to enable us to name the female figure on the reverse of the Nero. It is probably a Victory. That on the Vespasian is doubtless Rome. If the coins are smaller they are either what is called second brass, or if very small, third brass.

PELLA, IOWA, January 26, 1883.

Editor of the Journal of Commerce:

Please publish reply to question herewith. It is an entirely new one to us, and our attorneys can find no cases in point. In this State the maker of a note is entitled to three days grace, and paper maturing on a legal holiday is payable the day before. A note falling due December 25 was protested December 27. Is the protest good? IOWA.

Reply.—To hold the endorsers the note must be presented and payment demanded on Saturday the 23d of December. If this is done the protest will be in time if issued on the 26th. Sunday is not the "preceding day" meant by the statute, because it is *dies non:* and the law should be read as if it had said the preceding secular day, namely Saturday. So the next secular day after the due date, or Tuesday, is the day on which notice of protest should have been given, and the 27th was, in our opinion, too late.

BUFFALO, January 27, 1883.

Editor of the Journal of Commerce:

Please state which of the following courts, United States District or United States Circuit, has jurisdiction in a suit for penalties for violation of the copyright laws? We understand a case of this kind has recently been brought in the Circuit Court, when a demurrer was entered, but we have not learned the result. SUBSCRIBERS.

Reply.—The statutes give to the United States *Circuit* Courts jurisdiction "of all suits at law or in equity arising under the patent or copyright laws of the United States (United States Revised Statutes. sec. 629). The demurrer, if directed to the question of jurisdiction, was therefore probably to the Court's jurisdiction, in the particular cause, over the party interposing the demurrer.

Light Weight Coins.

The annoyance from the circulation of light coin is attracting much attention, and is a very natural sequence to a neglected metallic currency. While there is ample provision by department regulations for the withdrawal from circulation of torn and defaced paper money, the question of returning to the crucibles of the mint masters the gold and silver coins which by legitimate service or unlawful tampering have been reduced below tolerance, has been lost sight of until the evil has become a nuisance. To remedy this Congress must make such an appropriation as may be needful for the estimated loss, and under perfectly feasible regulations provide for the return of these ill-starred vagrant coins to the Government melting pots, under a proper discrimination by United States officers between the abrasion from natural wear and that of illegal treatment. A large proportion of the gold coin of date previous to 1860 should be recoined. It would be of no consequence if an appropriation of such importance were an absolute loss to the Treasury. This would not, however, be the case, for the balance to the credit of the coinage account is so large, it would be but a very small per cent. of it; a large reserve would still be left to meet the loss on those tons of surplus eighty-three cent silver tokens for dollars when the time shall come for them to be turned over to the whitesmiths.

The Statutes, Section 3512, says, "Any gold coins in the Treasury of the United States, when reduced in weight by natural abrasion more than one-half of one per cent. below the standard prescribed by law, shall be recoined," but no provision for loss by recoinage is made, and this depends upon an exigent act of Congress.

If action is not taken upon this matter of light gold we shall soon have a disreputable and vitiated gold currency that will involve the use of delicate and expensive scales in every bank, counting-house and shop, and some eminent financier will be getting up a "corner" in scales. The Government officials—the United States Treasurer and his Assistant Treasurers—mark such gold coins as are below tolerance with an "L" or with the word "Light," and thus prevent the constant return of the same coin to their counters until it becomes a familiar acquaintance, and also to save time to their clerical force; and these officers are called upon to do this in self-defence, for there is no more provision for relieving them from personal loss than for the public who make exchange at the Treasury counters. Neither can the Superintendents of the Mints receive these short weight coins from any source, official or unofficial, without recognition of such shortage, unless by an act of Congress. As well might one demand that nineteen pennyweights should be taken for the ounce or fifteen ounces for the pound as that five-dollar pieces that have been reduced to four dollars and eighty or ninety cents should continue to be received at full value. These bankrupt coins are put off from one to another, and often upon the ignorant and unwary poor, who are losers. In times past these light pieces were disposed of to specie brokers, under the supposition that they were then sold as bullion and retired, but such numbers have been returned from the British Provinces it is suspected they have been exported in that direction, and thus passed upon the innocents. In one case a poor woman who thought her course to obtain gold was to go to a broker for it, subsequently took into the Boston Sub-Treasury some $300, all of which were light pieces. It was this imposition we understand that prompted the Assistant Treasurer here to give more explicit directions as to definitely marking such light pieces as were presented.

The value of each grain that a gold coin may be minus can be estimated at five cents, but it is hardly the thing to have our eagles and half eagles in circulation with a staff of two or three nickels attached to them. It is a matter of no public consequence whether a coin has been reduced lawfully or unlawfully; it is enough that it is not what it purports to be and there should be the end of it. As a matter of public interest it is well to state here that the Treasury Department have recently withdrawn from circulation all the silver three cent pieces, the half dimes of silver and the twenty-cent pieces that could be reached, and these are now being recoined into a more acceptable currency.—*Journal*, Boston, Feb. 5.

MAJOR McILRATH.

Major J. P. McIlrath, the efficient chief of the New England district of the Secret Service, has established the claims of the McIlrath family to an immense fortune lying in the Bank of England, and will shortly, we understand, sail to receive it.

The Major has our best wishes and those of his thousands of friends.

STOLEN BANK NOTES.

We trust that the Treasury officials will be able to find time to see that an appropriation is made by the present Congress, sufficient to redeem such notes as were lost through the carelessness of former officials of the Treasury. It is a shame that they have been suffered to remain unprovided for so long, and that the first appropriation was owing to the result of individual and not official action.

GOLD AND SILVER COINAGE.

FACTS FURNISHED BY DIRECTOR BURCHARD.

Secretary Folger received a few days since from Representative Dingley, of Maine, a letter containing a series of inquiries with regard to the coinage and circulation of gold and silver in the United States up to the 1st of February, 1883. Secretary Folger referred the communication to Mr. Burchard, the Director of the Mint, and the latter has just replied by a letter in which he answers the several questions propounded as follows:—

First.—The coinage of silver dollars from March 1, 1878, to February 1, 1883, was $135,405,080.

Second.—Of these silver dollars, $37,874,111 were in circulation on the 1st of February, 1883.

Third.—The amount of silver certificates outstanding February 1, 1883, was $72,745,470; amount in the Treasury $4,306,650, leaving in circulation $68,438,820.

Fourth.—The price of silver bullion at London, February 1, 1883, was 50⅝d., Berlin standard (which equals, with exchange at par, $1.1097d.) per ounce fine silver.

Fifth.—The value of the silver bullion contained in a standard silver dollar was 93 46-100 cents on the 1st of March, 1878, and 85 32-100 cents on the 1st of February, 1883.

Sixth.—On the 1st of March, 1878, the value of the gold coin and bullion in the Treasury was $125,988,859, and of the silver coin and bullion, $8,631,071; while on the 1st of February, 1883, the value of the former was $173,317,833, and of the latter $128,428,171.

Seventh.—The amount expended from March 1, 1878, to September 30, 1882, in getting silver dollars into circulation, that is, paid for transportation, &c., under Section 3,527 of the Revised Statutes, was $319,071.

Eighth.—The amount expended in providing vaults for silver coin since March 1, 1878, is $93,620.

Ninth.—It is impossible to state how much has been paid during the same period for the transportation of gold coin from the mints to the offices of the Assistant Treasurers.

Tenth.—Nothing has been expended since March 1, 1878, in providing vaults specifically for gold coin.

Accompanying Mr. Burchard's letter are several tables showing the state of the circulation February 1, 1883; the amounts appropriated and expended for the transportation of gold coin and bullion to and from all points since 1878; the circulation of United States coin on February 1, 1883, and the net gain by coinage and imports since July 1, 1882.

What is Said of our Bank Reporter.

We print herewith a few of the many letters received commending our new BANK REPORTER. All concede the superiority of our arrangement and the fact that our page has but two columns in place of three, and that we allow the bank list to take such space as it needs, meets with universal favor. The list of closed National Banks which we give in each issue will be found very convenient, and we are intending shortly to make more improvements which will make our work of greater value. We desire in this connection to extend thanks to our contemporaries for the many kind notices published:

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT TREASURER U. S.
NEW YORK, Feb. 3, 1883.

Sir.—I have to thank you for the initial number of "Underwood's Bank Reporter," lately received. I have had occasion during the past week to consult its pages, and have found its arrangement all that can be desired for convenience of reference and accuracy of information. I consider it invaluable as a directory of financial institutions and deserving of a wide circulation.

WM. SHERER, *Dep. Asst. Treas. U. S.*

B. G. UNDERWOOD,
267 Broadway, New York City.

CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK,
NEW YORK, Feb. 10, 1883.

I have examined the copy of your new Reporter, and like the arrangement of it very much; it is in use and very much appreciated by our clerks.

G. G. WILLIAMS, *President.*

B. G. UNDERWOOD,
267 Broadway, New York City.

NATIONAL BANK OF REDEMPTION,
BOSTON, Feb. 10, 1883.

B. G. UNDERWOOD, Esq.,
267 Broadway, N. Y.

Dear Sir—In reply to yours of the 24th ult., would say, we have examined and have in daily use in our collection department your Bank Reporter for January We are much pleased with its arrangement, finding it very convenient to refer to as a directory to banks, and from the fact that it is to be issued monthly with information to date, we prefer it to any other directory.

E. A. PRESBREY, *Cashier,*

UNION NATIONAL BANK,
CHICAGO, Feb. 14, 1883.

After an examination of other counterfeit reporters, I consider UNDERWOOD'S the best and recommend it.

C. D. SHOEMAKER, *Rec. Teller.*

THE CHICAGO NATIONAL BANK,
CHICAGO, Feb. 14, 1883.

UNDERWOOD'S COUNTERFEIT REPORTER is the only one used in this bank. I recommend it as the best published.

FRED. M. BLOUNT, *Rec. Teller.*

ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK,
CHICAGO, Feb. 14, 1883.

I consider UNDERWOOD'S COUNTERFEIT REPORTER a valuable work.

S. A. RIBBOLLA, *Rec. Teller.*

INTERNATIONAL BANK,
CHICAGO, Feb. 14 1883.

UNDERWOOD'S COUNTERFEIT REPORTER has been in use in this bank for some time past. In my opinion it is the most simple and correct one I have ever seen.

J. O. CROWLEY, *Teller.*

UNDERWOOD'S COUNTERFEIT REPORTER.

Counterfeit United States Notes.

These issues are aggregated by the Treasury as "NEW ISSUE"

All notes of these issues are signed by L. E. Chittenden, Register, and F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

All notes of this issue are signed by John Allison, Register, and F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

Both genuine and counterfeit are signed John Allison, Register, and A. U. Wyman, Treasurer.

Both genuine and counterfeit are signed John Allison, Register, and Jas. Gilfillan, Treasurer.

ACT FEB. 25, 1862.

Dated March 10, 1862.

This series has a clause on back of note making them exchangeable for U. S. Bonds.

5
A. — — —

10
— B. C. —

20
— B. C. —

50
— — C. —

100
— B. C. —

ACT FEB. 22, 1862.

Dated March 10, 1862.

New Series.

*1
A. B. C. D.

*2
— B. C. D.

10
A. B. C. D.

20
A. B. C. D.

*These notes issued under act July 11, 1862.

Dated Aug. 1, '62.

ACT MAR. 3, 1863.

Dated March 10, 1863.

5
A. B. C. D.

10
A. — — D.

20
A. B. C, D.

50
A. B. C. D.

1,000
A. B. — D.

ACT MAR. 3, 1863.

Series of 1869.

Genuine notes of this series are printed on fibre paper.

50
— B. — —

500
— B. C. —

ACT MAR. 3, 1863.

Series of 1875.

Genuine notes of this series are printed on fibre paper.

1
— — — D.

2
— — — D.

5
A. — C. D.

*10
— — C. D.

20
A. B. C. D.

50
— — — D.

*Signed John Allison, Register, and Jno. C. New, Treasurer.

ACT MAR. 3, 1863.

Series of 1878.

Genuine notes of this series are printed on fibre paper.

20
A. B. C. D.

GOLD.

Denominations.	Weight, Grains.	Amount for which a Legal Tender.
Double Eagle	516.	Gold coin of all denominations is a legal tender for any amount. For least current weight, and for weight prior to 1834, etc., see current Reporter.
Eagle	258.	
Half Eagle	129.	
Three Dollars	77.4	
Quarter Eagle	64.5	
Dollars	25.8	

SILVER.

Denominations.	Weight, Grains.	Amount for which a Legal Tender.
Standard Dollars	412.5	Unlimited.
Trade Dollars	420.	Not a legal tender.
Dollars	412.5	Unlimited.
Half Dollars	192.9	Ten dollars.
Quarter Dollars	96.45	Ten dollars.
Twenty Cents	77.16	Five dollars.
Dimes	38.58	Ten dollars.
Half-Dimes	19.29	Five dollars.
Three Cents	11.52	Five dollars.

MINOR.

Five cents	77.16	Twenty-five cents.
Three cents	30.	Twenty-five cents.
Two cents	96.	Twenty-five cents.
Cents	48.	Twenty-five cents.

Mutilated Silver and Minor Coins should be refused as there is no provision for their redemption. See current Reporter for weight at different dates and other useful information.

Entered according to an act of Congress in the year 1883, by B. G. UNDERWOOD, with the Librarian of Congress, at Washingson, D. C.

UNDERWOOD REPORTER CO., PUBLISHERS, 267 Broadway, New York.

[OVER

UNDERWOOD'S COUNTERFEIT REPORTER.

Counterfeit and Stolen National Bank Notes.

Counterfeits, Roman; Fraudulent, SMALL CAPS; Photographic, Gothic; Stolen, *Italics.*

	CHECK-	LETTER.
1's.		
Boston, Mass	National Eagle	A
2's.		
Kinderhook, N. Y	National Union	A
LINDERPARK, N. Y	NAT L UNION	A
Newport, R. I	N. B. of R. I.	A
New York, N. Y	Ninth	A
New York, N. Y	Marine	A
New York, N. Y	Market	A
New York, N. Y	St. Nicholas	A
Peekskill, N. Y	Westchester Co.	A
5's.		
Amsterdam, N. Y	Manufacturers'	B
Aurora, Ill	First	A
Boston, Mass	Boylston	C
Boston, Mass	Globe	C
Boston, Mass	Pacific	B
Canton, Ill	First	A
CECIL, ILL	FIRST	A
Chicago, Ill	First	A
Chicago, Ill	Central	A
Chicago, Ill	German	A
Chicago, Ill	Merchants'	A
Chicago, Ill	Traders'	A
Chicago, Ill	Union	A
Dedham, Mass	Dedham	B
Fall River, Mass	Pocasset	C
GALENA, ILL	FIRST	A
Hanover, Pa	First	D
Jackson, Mich	Peoples'	D
Jewett City, Conn	Jewett City	B
Leicester, Mass	Leicester	
Montpelier, Vt	Montpelier	A
New Bedford, Mass	Merchants'	C
Northampton, Mass	First	C
Osage, Iowa	*Osage*	All
Pawling, N. Y	The N. B. of	A
Paxton, Ill	First	A
Peru, Ill	First	A
Pontiac, Ill	*The N. B. of*	All
Rome, N. Y	Fort Stanwix	B
Southbridge, Mass	Southbridge	B
St. Johnsbury, Vt	First	C
Tamaqua, Pa	First	B
Troy, N Y	National State	A
Virginia, Ill	Farmers'	A
Westfield, Mass	Hampden	C—D
10's.		
Albany, N. Y	Albany City	A
Albany, N. Y	*Merchants'*	All
Auburn, N. Y	Auburn City	A
Barre, Vt	*The N. B. of*	All
Boston, Mass	*Nat'l Hide & Leather*	All
BUFFALO, N. Y	FAR'S & MANUF.	A
Lafayette, Ind	Lafayette	A
Lockport, N. Y	First	A
Muncie, Ind	Muncie	A
Newburgh, N. Y	Highland	A
New York, N. Y	First	A
New York, N. Y	*Third*	All
New York, N. Y	American	A

	CHECK-	LETTER.
10's,—Continued,		
New York, N. Y	Croton	A
New York, N. Y	Marine	A
New York, N. Y	Market	A
New York, N. Y	Mechanics'	A
New York, N. Y	Merchants'	A
New York, N. Y	N. B. of Commerce	A
New York, N.Y.	N. B. of State of N.Y.	A
New York, N. Y	Union	A
Philadelphia, Pa	First	B
Philadelphia, Pa	Third	B
Poughkeepsie, N. Y	First	A
Poughkeepsie, N. Y	City	A
Poughkeepsie, N. Y	Farm & Manf.	A
Red Hook, N. Y	First	A
Richmond, Ind	Richmond	A
Rochester, N. Y	Flour City	A
Rome, N. Y	Central	A
Syracuse, N. Y	Syracuse	A
Troy, N. Y	Mutual	A
Waterford, N. Y	Saratoga Co.	A
Watkins, N. Y	Watkins	A
20's.		
Albany, N. Y	*Merchants'*	A
Barre, Vt	*The N. B. of*	A
Boston Mass	*Nat'l Hide & Leather*	A
Indianapolis, Ind	First	A
New York, N. Y	First	B
New York, N. Y	*Third*	A
New York, N. Y	Market	B
New York, N. Y	Merchants'	B
New York, N.Y.	N. B. of Commerce	B
New York, N.Y.	Nat'l Shoe & Leather	B
New York, N. Y	Tradesmen's	B
Philadelphia, Pa	Fourth	A
Portland, Conn	First	A
UTICA, N. Y	CITY	B
Utica, N. Y	Oneida	B
50's.		
Buffalo, N. Y	Third	A
Jersey City, N. J	*First*	A
Lynn, Mass	*National City*	A
New York, N. Y	Central	A
New York, N. Y	Mechanics'	A—C
New York, N. Y	Metropolitan	A
New York, N.Y.	N. B. of Commerce	A—C
New York, N.Y.	National Broadway	A—C
New York, N. Y	Tradesmen's	A—D
New York, N. Y	Union	A
100's.		
Baltimore, Md	National Exchange	A
Boston, Mass	First	A
Boston, Mass	National Revere	A
Cincinnati, Ohio	Ohio	A
Jersey City, N. J	*First*	A
Lynn, Mass	*National City*	A
New Bedford, Mass	Merchants'	A
New York, N. Y	Central	A
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Pittsb'g N. B. of Com'e	A
Pittsfield, Mass	Pittsfield	A
Wilkesbarre, Pa	Second	A

☞ The above are all the check-letters known to be counterfeited. Patrons noticing any counterfeits with different check-letters will please advise us.

COPYRIGHTED.]

OVER.]

NEW YORK SUB-TREASURY.

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR JANUARY.

Balance December 30, 1882		$120,617,411 53
Receipts during the month:		
Customs	$12,919,503 90	
Gold certificates, act of July 12, 1882	1,640,000 00	
Internal revenue	224,720 79	
Certifs. of deposit, act June 8, 1872	1,150,000 00	
Post-office Departments	600,368 84	
Transfers	11,615 756 45	
Patent fees	379 65	
Miscellaneous	1,113,688 50	
Disbursing accounts	27,006,234 52	
Assay Office	297,182 91	
Interest accounts	6,838,317 17	— 63,456,152 73
Total		$184,073,464 26
Payments:		
Treasury drafts	$33,745,906 62	
Post-office drafts	786,520 92	
Disbursing accounts	18,670,021 92	
Assay Office	297,182 91	
Interest accounts	6,992,175 51	— 60,945,382 72
Balance		$123,128,081 54
Balance to credit of U. S. Treasurer	$85,493,979 64	
Disbursing accounts	30,228,666 97	
Assay Office	7,362,721 60	
Interest accounts, etc.	42,713 33	
		$123,128,081 54
Receipts for customs in Jan., 1882		$13,698,669 95
Receipts for customs in Jan., 1883		12,919,503 90
Decrease in customs in Jan., 1883		$79,166 05

NEW YORK ASSAY OFFICE.

MONTHLY STATEMENT FOR JANUARY.

Deposits of gold:		
Foreign coin	$210,000 00	
Foreign Bullion	49,000 00	
United States bullion	475,000 00	
United States bullion (redeposits)	129,300 00	
Jewelers' bars	161,700 00	
Refined gold	73,000 00	$1,098,000 00
Deposits of silver:		
Jewelers' bars	24,300 00	
Foreign coin	6,400 00	
Foreign bullion	28,700 00	
United States bullion (contained in gold)	6,000 00	
United States bullion (redeposits)	5,000 00	
Arizona	6,200 00	
Colorado	15,000 00	
Dakota	12,000 00	
Idaho	1,500 00	
Lake Superior	1,500 00	
Montana	96,500 00	
Nevada	11,000 00	
New Mexico	15,000 00	
Utah	153,300 00	
Refined bars	63,600 00	446,000 00
Total deposits		$1,544,000 00
Gold bars stamped	$1,851,004 08	
Silver bars stamped	433,252 89	2,284,256 97

Comparative Statements of Public Debt and Condition of Treasury. July 1, 1882, and Feb. 1, 1883.

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Stocks.	*July* 1, 1882.	*Feb.* 1, 1883.
Redeemable 3½s	$460,461,050	$81,328,750
Redeemable 3s	.....	291,441,350
Four and a halfs	250,000,000	250,000,000
Four per cents	739,349,800	739,356,950
Threes, Navy fund	14,000,000	14,000,000
Total funded	$1,463,810,400	$1,376,130,050
Yearly interest	57,360,111	$52,835,114
Treasury circulation, etc.		
Greenback notes	$346,740,711	
Greenback certificates	13,320,000	12,490,000
Gold notes	5,037,120	
Silver notes	66,096,710	72,745,470
Fractional notes	7,047,248	7,018,093
Past due bonds	16,260,805	14,632,715
Accrued interest	13,890,986	10,158,890
Total	$468,393,580	$536,562,374
Less cash balances	*243,289,520	*318,785,632
Balance net	$225,104,060	$217,776,742
Total public debt	$1,688,914,460	$1,593,906,792
Decrease since July 1, 1882		$95,007,668

The following is the actual state of the Treasury at present and on the 1st of July:

CASH ON HAND.

Gold coin and bullion	$148,506,390	$173,317,884
Silver coin and bullion	119,433,354	128,418,172
Gold notes on hand	.....	25,107,300
Silver notes on hand	11,590,620	4,306,650
United States bonds on hand	.....	18,703,849
Greenback notes	34,670,589	33,592,136
National bank notes	6,277,247	10,486,291
In National banks	11,258,964	12,969,633
Miscellaneous cash	2,041,688	3,181,976
Total	$332,778,852	$410,083,951

LIABILITIES NOT FUNDED.

Greenback notes	$346,740,711	$346,740,263
Greenback certificates	13,320,000	12,490,000
Gold notes	5,037,120	72,776,940
Silver notes	66,096,710	72,745,470
Fractional notes	7,047,248	7,018,093
Past due bonds	16,260,805	14,632,715
Accrued interest	13,890,986	10,158,890
Bank redemption fund	51,439,039	53,340,692
Disbursement funds	38,050,293	38,957,627
Total liabilities	$557,882,912	$627,860,603
Less cash on hand	332,778,852	410,083,951
Balance net	$225,104,060	$217,776,742

UNITED STATES BONDS.

RATES OF INTEREST REALIZED BY INVESTORS.

[Special to the *Commercial Advertiser*.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The Treasury Department tables showing the rates of interest have been prepared.

The following table shows the prices (flat and net) of and rates of interest realized to investors in the 4 per cent. securities of the United States redeemable after July 1, 1907, according to daily quotations in the New York market during the month of January, 1883:

January, 1883.	*Prices including Accrued Interest. (Flat.)*	*Prices, not including Accrued inter'st (Net.)*	*Rates of Int. Realized to Investors Per cent.*
1–New Year			
2	119,5000	119,4889	2,901
3	119,6250	119,6028	2,895
4	119,8125	119,7792	2,887
5	119,5625	119,5181	2,899
6	119,4375	119,3819	2,907
7–Sunday.			
8	119 5625	119,4847	2,901
9	119,5625	119'4736	2,902
10	119,6250	119,5250	2,899
11	119,6875	119,5764	2,897
12	119,6250	119,5028	2,900
13	119,6250	119,4917	2,901
14–Sunday.			
15	119,5625	119,4069	2,905
16	119,3750	119,2083	2,915
17	119,2500	119,0722	2,932
18	119,3125	119,1236	2,919
19	119,2500	119,0500	2,923
20	119,4375	119,2264	2,914
21–Sunday.			
22	119,3750	119,1417	2,919
23	119,3750	119,1306	2,919
24	119,2500	118,9944	2,926
25	119,3125	119,0158	2,924
26	119,0000	118,7222	2,940
27	118,8750	118,5861	2,947
28–Sunday.			
29	110,8125	118,5014	2,951
30	118,9375	118,6153	2,945
31	118,8750	118,5417	2,949
Average for Jan. 1883	119,3702	119,1996	2,916

FOUR-AND-A-HALF PER CENT. SECURITIES FOR JANUARY, 1883.

The following shows the prices (flat and net) of the rates of interest realized to investors in the 4½ per cent. securities of the United States, redeemable after September 1. 1891, according to daily quotations in the new York market during the month of January, 1883 :

January, 1883.	*Prices including Accrued Interest. (Flat.)*	*Prices, not including Accrued inter'st (Net.)*	*Rates of Int. Realized to Investors Per cent.*
1–New Year			
2	113,3750	112,9750	2,884
3	113,2500	112,8375	2,891
4	113,7500	113,3250	2,854
5	113,5625	113,1250	2,866
6	113,5000	113,0500	2,875
7–Sunday.			
8	113,2750	112,9000	2,893
9	113,5625	113,0750	2,873
10	113,6250	113,1250	2,866
11	113,6875	113,1750	2,861
12	113,6250	113,1000	2,870
13	113,5000	112,9625	2,884
14–Sunday.			
15	113,3750	112,8125	2,903
16	113,2500	112,6750	2,919
17	113,1250	112,6375	2,935
18	113,1875	112,5875	2,922
19	113,1875	112,5750	2,951
20	113,3750	112,7500	2,911
21–Sunday.			
22	113,3750	112,7250	2,913
23	113,2500	112,5875	2,929
24	113,1250	112,4500	2,945
25	113,1875	112,5000	2,930
26	113,0000	112,3000	2,963
27	112,8750	112,1625	2,979
28–Sunday.			
29	112,8750	112,1375	2,982
30	113,1250	112,3750	2,954
31	113,2500	112,4875	2,941
Average for Jan., 1883.	113,3221	112,7427	2,911

STANDARD SILVER DOLLARS.

A statement prepared at the Treasurer's office shows the amount of standard dollars held by the various Sub-Treasuries mints on the 31st of January to be as follows:

Washington	$1,593,558
Baltimore	1,782,749
New York	21,801,000
Philadelphia	8,413,380
Boston	1,894,120
Cincinnati	1,298,000
Chicago	3,409,500
St. Louis	3,572,795
New Orleans	5,896,743
San Francisco	14,522,000
Mint at Philadelphia	2,481,593
Mint at Carson	1,575,433
Mint at New Orleans	1,316,583
Mint at San Francisco	28,169,894
Total	$97,727,350

In reply to an inquriry as to the amount paid out for the transportation of standard dollars from the several mints to the Sub-Treasuries, and betwen the Sub-Treasurers it was said that the figures could not be given as the expense of transporting the dollars from the mints was paid out of the fund of profits from coinage. The express company is paid for transporting silver coin and bullion six mills per mile for each $1,609, with a minimum rate of $1 per $1,000, and for gold coin and bullion one-quarter of a cent a mile for each $1,000, with a minimum rate of fifty cents for each $1,000. It will thus be seen that it costs nearly two and a half times as much to the Government, to transport silver as gold. While the exact figures are not attainable, it is believed that the Government pays $300,000 or $400,000 annually for transporting the silver dollars around the country.

Delay in our Issue this Month.

Both the BANK AND COUNTERFEIT REPORTERS have been delayed this month. The former by the immense number of corrections and changes which we received after the January number had gone to press. We ask the indulgence of our friends for these delays, and promise that in another month our works will appear with promptness.

UNPAID COUPONS.

A complaint was filed, February 10, in the United States Circuit Court in the suit of Henry Sanger against the Canada Southern Railroad Company. The plaintiff is the holder of sixty-four $1,000 bonds of the Michigan, Midland and Canada Railroad. The defendants became responsible for payment and interest of the bonds which was guaranteed at a meeting of the directors in June, 1873. The plaintiff says he has been unable to recover auything from the defendants since the 2d of August, 1881, and asks for judgment for $8,960 interest.

The State of Maryland asks for bids for a loan of $3,000,000 at 3.65 per cent. per annum. Proposals may be either in cash or for exchange of the maturing Defence loan. The bonds will run fifteen years and will be exempt from State, county and city taxation.

An Extensive Swindling Operation.

The silver question is rapidly becoming a most perplexing one. The silver men of course are acting on a clearly defined plan. If they cannot succeed in their aim by getting the approval of the people they can do it by indirection. It seems ridiculous that the Government should solemnly coin $2,000,000 silver every month, and as soon as the coins are finshed in the mints they should be packed away in vaults from which no one will take them; but this would not have been kept up for months by Congress unless there was something more in the case than merely obliging the silver kings by taking their metal off their hands. In Washington, other schemes are detected, and the question is again raised, "How long will it be before the gold reserves are replaced with silver?" The men who hate the "bloated bondholders" who gave their money to the support of the nation during the rebellion have always bitterly denounce the promise to pay the interest in gold. There are different classes of bonds now, the principal and interest of which it is specified shall be paid "in coin of the present standard value,' which, of course, means the fraudulent buzzard dollar that Congress has stamped "standard." Thus, those who hated the original "bloated bondholder" will get even with the holders of the later issues. It was not accident that phrased the manner of payment no more than the steady coinage of $2,000,000 repudiated coin is continued! Those who devised the fraudulent silver dollar intended it to cheat the Government's creditors in the end. Begun in trickery and dishonesty it will be carried through to the end, and those who believed in the Government's pledge would be cheated if this scheming and trickery were not unmasked. That, however, is likely to be done.

The Government bonds are now held all over the country. They are not, as the dishonest legislators imagine, confined to the East, but are scattered in all directions, even among the constituents of those who famed the plot, and when it is discovered what this silver legislation really means, there will be as much indignation in the West and South as anywhere else. The coinage of the swindling dollars is kept up, it is said, for the benefit of the South and West, but the South and West refuse to take them, and the Treasury vaults are glutted, though the Treasury transfers them free of cost, And this brings us to another bad feature of the silver question. Two instances have been given in these columns of the manner in which the banks have avoided express charges on the transfer of silver, and thrust the expense therefor on Government. Any national bank by dedositing silver at any Sub-Treasury can force the Government to ship standard silver dollars to any place that the bank designates. Banks will not be slow to utilize their little scheme. The only remedy that can be suggested is to change the reading of the circular issued by the Treasurer of the United States, dated October 28, 1882, so as to read, "Standard silver dollars are forwarded by the mint by express at the expense of the *person, persons or institutions*," instead of "at the expense of the mint," as it now reads. The change will most effectually wind up the banks in any further repetitions of this business. The more this question is studied the more dangerous it becomes. It needs prompt, radical, and heroic treatment.—*Commercial Advertiser*

Bank Wreckers Punished in New Jersey.

Garnet S. Brice, President, Edward E. Shaw, Cashier, and John L. Beach, Bookkeeper of the City Bank of Jersey City, N. J., which closed its doors on January 10, owing to the embezzlements of the above officers, and who also caused the failure of the Fifth Ward Savings Bank of Jersey City were arranged for trial before Judge Garretson, on February 19.

Finding that escape from conviction was impossible, they all three withdrew their plea of not guilty and plead guilty, and were immediately sentenced as follows: Brice, 12 years; Shaw, 6 years and Beach, 4 years in States Prison.

If New Jersey is noted for the number of bank officials that embezzle the funds confided to their care, it is also noted for the prompt and summary manner in which their crimes are punished, and it is to be hoped no more examples will be needed in that State.

An Important Decision on Taxes.

A case, involving an important question as to the right of the United States to collect a tax from State banks, was decided by Judge Brown in the United States District Court, on Friday. The Government attempted to collect a tax, amounting to $8,000, with a large amount of back interest, from the Nassau Bank, under section 3,408 of the Revised Statutes, which provides for the collection of "a tax of one twenty-fourth of one per cent. each month upon the average amount of the deposits of money subject to payment by check or draft." The Government claimed back taxes, from 1871 to 1880, upon the aggregate amount of out-of-town checks, drafts, and notes deposited with the Nassau Bank for collection. The average monthly amount of these deposits was between $200,000 and $300,000. The defence was that out-of-town checks and drafts are not deposits of money within the meaning of the statute, because they are uncollected and unpaid, and drawn upon drawees in cities, towns and places other than the City of New York, and that they are not subject to draft within the meaning of the statute. It was shown on the trial that depositors are not permitted to draw against uncollected out-of-town drafts, notes, and checks, and that, although such drafts, notes, and checks are credited to the depositor, it is only for the convenience of book-keeping. It was further shown by the defendant that when the proceeds of the drafts, notes and checks were received by the bank they were included in the bank returns and that the regular tax was paid on them. Judge Brown directed a verdict in favor of the bank, and dismissed the action, holding that out-of-town uncollected and unpaid drafts, notes and checks are not deposits of money subject to draft within the meaning of section 3,408.

The New Five Cent Nickle.

Cashier Floyd, at the Sub-Treasury, in Wall street, met a very specious impostor recently. It was one of the new five cent nickels masquerading as a five dollar gold piece. The disguise was dangerously perfect and it was so easily assumed. The plebeian coin had simply been treated to an electrotype bath and had taken on a coat of bright copper. It had all the lustre of the royal metal, and nine men out of ten, if their attention had not been directed to it, would have accepted it for gold. It happens that the five dollar gold piece and the nickel are precisely of a size. It also happens that the face of the two coins are so nearly alike that only one who is accustomed to handling the two would be apt to detect the difference. The head of Liberty on the nickel is larger than on the gold piece, but the same young lady with the Grecian profile seems to have sat as the model for both.

The reverse of the nickel contains nothing that a five dollar piece might not have. By a curious omission there is nothing whatever to show the value, except a V, which might just as well represent five dollars as five cents.

"Any boy, with an electrotyping machine, can go into the business of converting five cent nickels into five dollar gold pieces," said a Sub-Treasury official; "it is as easy as lying. There's millions in it. There is nothing in the new coin to show its real value, and the counterfeit is a most dangerous one. It would be certain to deceive an immigrant or a foreigner. Even a native who is not accustomed to seeing five dollar pieces—and they are not very plentiful in general circulation—would be very apt to be imposed upon by it."

"IN GOD WE TRUST."

A correspondent, signing himself "One Who Trusts," writes to the *Herald*:—"Why was the motto, 'In God we trust,' omitted from the new five cent piece? The new coin is certainly a handsome one, but the chief beauty of the piece is gone with the expression of confidence in Providence. Who ordered the expurgation of the grand old words? Was it by accident that they were omitted, or is this another instance of the godless spirit which is creeping into our national institutions?"

OBJECTION is made to the new five cent coins because of the ease with which, after having been plated with gold, they can be passed, it is said, by evil-minded persons, as five dollar gold pieces. Chief Brooks, of the Secret Service, says that he regards them as very dangerous coins on this account. There is nothing on one side of the coin to show its value except the letter V. The word "cents" does not appear, and it is held that for this reason a thin plating would enable persons to pass them off in some places as gold coins of a new issue.

TREASURER GILFILLAN has a letter from a cashier of a local bank in which he says: "I have seen to-day one of the five cent nickels so perfectly gold washed as to deceive any ignorant persons and pass easily among them for a new five dollar gold piece." The letter was referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.—*Herald.*

WHAT IS IT.

A new minor coin has just been put in circulation by the Government. It is said to be a five-cent piece; but as a correspondent of the *Sun* pointed out on Sunday, there is nothing on it to show whether it represents five cents or five dollars.

The only indication of its value is a big V.

The inconvenience of the omission may be very great, especially to the thousands of immigrants who have to learn our coinage.

As a mere matter of expediency, it is surprising that so defective a pattern should have been adopted.

As a matter of law, it would also seem that a fuller inscription is required. Unless section 3,517 of the Revised Statutes of the United States has been repealed or amended, there must be upon the reverse "a designation of the value of the coin." The simple V does not comply with this requirement.

The Treasury Department had better call in these coins and try again. While the authorities are about it, let them give us a prettier face than that of the Philadelphia belle who represents Liberty on this five cent piece. If the Director of the Mint will come over to New York and take a stroll on Broadway or attend a Lenten service or go into any factory here where girls are employed, he will see a score of handsomer faces in a minute.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The operations of the Frankfort Bank reached the sum of 693,554,000 marks in 1881, as against 648,789,000 marks in 1880. The gross profits were 1,505,164 marks. The greatest profits were derived from interest on values drawn on other banking cities. The dividend is 6·39 per cent.

A Bank Messenger Robbed.

Three bold thieves recently robbed James Dixon, the messenger of the Murray Hill Bank, of a wallet containing $10,000 in checks and drafts while he was getting on a Third Avenue car. Dixon, who is quite an aged man, left the Murray Hill Bank, at Forty-seventh street and Third avenue, shortly after 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and after visiting several banks on his way down town was at the Fifth National Bank, at Third avenue and Twenty-third street, at 11:30 o'clock. He had several checks certified there, and on leaving the bank hailed a Third Avenue car going down town. As he was stepping on the car he noticed three rough-looking men standing on the back platform in such a position as to obstruct his passage into the car. Dixon called the conductor's attention to this, and requested him to have the men clear the way. The men opened a passage for him, but he was compelled to squeeze his way between them. When he got into the car he discovered that a large wallet containing the checks and drafts had been abstracted from the inside breast pocket of his undercoat. The men on the rear platform of the car had disappeared. Dixon at once returned to the Fifth National Bank and informed the officers that he had been robbed, and President Darling, of the Murray Hill Bank, was informed of the fact by telephone. Measures were taken to stop the payment of the checks and drafts. The Police were informed, and detectives hurried to the bank to obtain a description of the thieves. While Mr. Darling and several clerks were engaged in making up a list of the stolen checks and drafts a messenger arrived from the Fifth National Bank and handed Mr. Darling the wallet stolen from Dixon. The wallet was opened and its contents were found intact. Not a single paper was missing. It was ascertained that at 12:30 o'clock a stranger entered the Fifth National Bank, and, thrusting the wallet through the window in front of Paying Teller Stephenson's desk, said: "Take care of that!" Before Mr. Stephenson could take in the situation the stranger had disappeared. It was evident that the thieves, finding that they could not with safety make use of any of the checks or drafts in the wallet, determined to get rid of them at the earliest possible moment, and having seen Dixon coming out of the Fifth National Bank sent the wallet back to the bank.—*N. Y. Times*, February 11, 1883.

Judge Merwin, of Utica, N. Y., rendered an opinion recently on the application for the release of Thomas Scott and James Lumbard from State prison, where they are serving terms of eighteen years for burglary, holding that the court which convicted them was legally organized. The habeas corpus proceeding was dismissed.

United States Treasury Officials.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES TREASURY OFFICIALS } WASHINGTON, D. C. }

CHARLES J. FOLGER...Secretary of the Treasury.
JOHN C. NEW.....Assistant Secretary of Treasury.
HENRY F. FRENCH.....Assistant Secretary of Treasury.
JAMES GILFILLAN.....Treasurer of United States.
ALBERT U. WYMAN....Assistant Treasurer U. S.
JAMES W. WHELPLEY.Cashier U. S. Treasury.
JOHN JAY KNOX.....Comptroller of the Currency.
JOHN S. LANGWORTHY.Dep'y Comptroller of Currency
BLANCHE K. BRUCE....Register of Treasury.
W. P. TITCOMB.....Deputy Register of Treasury.
HORATIO C. BURCHARD.Director of the Mint.
JAMES J. BROOKS.....Chief of U. S. Secret Service.
VACANT ... .Superintendent Bureau Engraving and Printing.

Officers of the Sub-Treasuries.

NEW YORK, N. Y.
THOMAS C. ACTON.....Ass't. Treasurer U. S.
WILLIAM SHERER.....Deputy Ass't Treasurer.

BOSTON, MASS.
M. P. KENNARD.....Ass't Treasurer U. S.
A. J. HASTINGS.....Chief Clerk.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
GEORGE EYSTER.....Ass't Treasurer U. S.
BARNET EARLEY.....Cashier and Chief Clerk.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.
BENJAMIN F. FLANDERS.Ass't Treasurer U. S.
J. H. H. TAYLOR.....Cashier.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
A. G. EDWARDS.....Ass't Treasurer U. S.
W. W. BELL.....Chief Clerk.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.
L. MARKBREIT.....Ass't Treasurer U. S.
E. R. ANTHONY.....Cashier and Chief Clerk.

CHICAGO, ILL.
J. L. BEVERIDGE.....Ass't Treasurer U. S.
J. M. BRADLEY.....Cashier.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
N. W. SPAULDING.....Ass't Treasurer U.S.
F. G. BORNEMANN.....Cashier.

BALTIMORE, MD.
FRANCIS M. DARBY.....Ass't Treasurer U. S.
THOMAS H. H. LEARY....Cashier.

TUSCON, ARIZONA.
VACANT.....U. S. Depository.

United States Mints.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
A. LOUDEN SNOWDEN....Superintendent.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.
A. W. SMYTHE.....Superintendent.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
E. F. BURTON.....Superintendent.

CARSON, NEVADA.
JAMES CRAWFORD.....Superintendent.

United States Assay Offices.

NEW YORK, N. Y.
PIERRE C. VAN WYCK....Superintendent.

HELENA, MONTANA.
RUSSEL B. HARRISON.....Assayer.

SILVER IN THE NETHERLAND.

HAGUE, Feb. 10.—The Government will introduce in the Chambers a bill for the demonetization of 25,000,000 florins of the silver coinage.

The Different Forms of Counterfeiting Coins.

GOLD coins are tampered with in a number of ways.

The most common are "sweating," filing the edge, or reeding, plugging, and filling.

Sweating is done in a variety of ways, all removing portions of the coins from all parts equally and reducing the value about 1-20. Filing the edge, or reeding, leaves the ridges quite sharp and subtracts as high as one-tenth the value. In all these cases the appearance, ring, etc., are very good, the weight only being defective.

In plugged coins (double eagles only having been found subjected to this process), holes are bored into the coin from the reeding and the cavities filled with base metal, only the orifice being covered with gold and the reeding then touched up with a file. he loss in these coins is from one-eighth to one-sixth.

Filled coins of all denominations are found from the quarter eagle to the double eagle. The reeding is taken off entire, the coin sawed through, and the inner part of each removed, leaving only a paper thickness of the original surface. With a filling of platinum and the surface restored, the coin is outwardly a genuine one, and is of correct size and has a good ring. By this process nearly four-fifths of the value is removed.

There are numerous counterfeits of SILVER COIN, and a description of all of the different issues would be almost impossible.

The tests applied at the mint are weight and size, and if we take the three tests of weight, diameter, and thickness, it will be found almost impossible for the counterfeiters to comply with these three tests unless genuine metal is used.

"Struck" counterfeits, or those made by dies, are by far the most dangerous, as the lettering and milling is sharp and clear, and they have the same ring as a genuine coin. The weight alone is sufficient to determine the character of nearly all counterfeits of this class.

In counterfeit silver a very large percentage are made by moulds. Ordinary type metal is used and the coins are then plated. Some very good specimens are made in this manner, but if of the required size they are much lighter than the genuine, and if of the required weight they differ in diam eter or thickness.

The outfit required for moulding counterfeit silver is so simple and inexpensive that the number of moulds that have been made is very large.

Last year alone, according to the report of the Chief of the Secret Service, eighty-six sets of moulds were captured, and it is not thought that a very large percentage of this class of a counterfeiter's outfit is yet discovered.

The manner of making this class of counterfeits is as follows: A complete cast of a genuine coin is taken in plaster of paris, after the method used in stereotyping to make a mould. The plaster of paris mould is then moderately baked and filled with whatever base compound is used. When the metal cast is sufficiently cooled, the mould is taken apart, the casting removed, finished up, and either washed in a solution of silver or electro-plated with the same metal. These counterfeits are generally under weight, and lack the clear ring of the genuine.

A much larger amount of counterfeit coin is in existence than is supposed. Statistics obtained from a large railroad company, whose daily receipts exceeded $8,000 in coin, show that the amount of counterfeit coin offered for tickets at its different offices exceeds $400 a week, or over $20,000 a year. This is over six-tenths of one per cent. of the entire amount offered. As it is probable that a large amount of the poorer counterfeits are never offered to ticket agents (they naturally being considered good judges of money), it is probable that six-tenths of one per cent. is a low estimate of the amount of counterfeit coin in existence.

When it is considered that $600,00 of one counterfeit United States note was circulated (the $50 of the old issue), and that there is hardly a bank in the country but has from one to half-a-dozen of these notes among its assets, the large amount of counterfeit currency in existence will be appreciated.

And, further, when it is considered that the smaller the denomination counterfeited the wider will be the field where it can be circulated, as a majority of people are not familiar with a note of the denomination of $50, and it is a fact that counterfeit notes of the smaller denominations have had a much more extended circulation. This has been particularly noticeable among the $5 counterfeits.

Among silver the quarter dollar has been most extensively and successfully counterfeited, and when it is considered that this coin has a wider circulation than almost any other denomination, and is much more used than any other coin, it will be seen that the counterfeiters evinced good judgment in making this selection.

Spiel Marke, or Imitation Double Eagle.

This piece which we illustrate is made in imitation of the double eagle, and the one from which the illustration was made was actually passed on a very large business house in this country. The best authorities in this country agree that no counterfeits of this denomination have been issued, and this "spiel marke" is undoubtedly the only imitation ever issued. This piece weighs but 258 grains. *The double eagle weighs* 516 *grains.*

Counterfeit Eagles.

This coin presents a remarkably good appearance and is the only ten-dollar counterfeit piece that has been seen recently. It is made of white metal and weighs but 145 grains. It bears the San Francisco mint mark, and as it is over 100 grains lighter than the genuine, will not not easily deceive if weighed by lifting.

There is also a counterfeit eagle in circulation, dated 1849, which weighs 228 grains.

The weight of the genuine eagle is 258 *grains.*

Platinum Counterfeit Half-Eagles.

The two fives which we illustrate above are both composed largely of platinum and are the exact weight, size, and thickness of the genuine. These dates are the only ones we have heard of which so closely resemble the genuine. The plating of gold is very thin, and on all these pieces we have examined the composition could be plainly seen by examining the coins closely.

There is also another platinum half-eagle in circulation dated 1862.

The weight of the genuine half-eagle is 128 *grains.*

Counterfeit Half-Eagles.

All of the above counterfeit half-eagles are much too light.

The 1843 piece bears upon the reverse the Dahlonega, Ga., mint mark, D. It is a very poorly made coin and weighs but 95 grains.

The 1851 piece is a good looking piece; it is thicker than the genuine and weighs 125 grains, being but four grains light.

The 1855 piece presents a good appearauce; the lettering is well done and the piece has a fair ring This piece weighs 122 grains.

The 1858 piece is also well made, aud it is thought that these three pieces, 1851, 1855, and 1858 were struck from the same die, the dates being changed. The 1858 piece is the lightest, weighing but 115 grains.

The weight of the genuine half-eagle is 129 grains.

Counterfeit Quarter-Eagles.

All the counterfeit quarter eagles which we illustrote are much lighter than the genuine.

The first 1843 piece is poorly executed and weighs 40 grains.

The second 1843 piece presents a better appearance, but the reading and milling is poor and the piece weighs 42 grains.

The 1844 coin is clearer thau either of the others; its weight is 41 grains.

All of these counterfeits can be detected by the weight, as *the genuine quarter eagle weighs 64½ grains.*

COUNTERFEIT DOLLARS—SMALL.

COUNTERFEIT DOLLARS—LARGE.

There are numerous counterfeits of the gold dollar, but all of them are much lighter than the *genuine, which weighs 25.8 grains.* Some of these coins present a fair appearance, and would be apt to deceive, unless examined.

The following is the weight of the different counterfeits as shown above:

SMALL SIZE.

1851. ....17 grains.
1852..... .14 grains.
1853 ....24 grains.
1854..... .....15 grains.

LARGE SIZE.

1856.... . ...13 grains.
1857..... .. ..14 grains.

As none of these coins weigh much over one-half of the genuine, they can readily be detected by comparison.

Our thanks are due to the New York Assay Office for the exact weight of these counterfeits and for much valuable information regarding counterfeit coin.

☞ We would call particular attention to the table of Gold, Silver and Minor Coinage which we print on page 64, of tl is number. The table shows at a glance the weight of all genuine coins at different periods, amount allowed for abrasion and least current weight, and will be found of great value to all handling coin.

☞ *The silver counterfeits will be illustrated in our next issu'.*

Stolen $10 Canadian Note, on the Consolidated Bank of Montreal, Canada.

☞ A large number of these Notes were stolen, before reaching the Bank, from the Express Company—the signature of W. Irwin forged. The Notes are worthless, and we warn all our friends to be on their guard, as a large number have been passed recently in our large cities.

☞ ***All $10 Notes on this Bank countersigned by W. Irwin are worthless.***

GOLD.

Denominations.	Coinage commenced.	Amount coined to Dec. 1, 1881.	Standard weight, grains.	Weight prior to 1834, grains.	Abrasion allowed in grains.	Least current weight, in grains.	Unless artificially reduced in weight the following will be found within the limit of natural abrasion allowed by law.	Unless artificially reduced should continue current.	Deviation allowed in coinage, in grains.
Double-eagle	1850	$941 660,000	516.		2.58	513.42	All coined	50 years.	0.5
Eagle	1793	129,801,880	258.	270.	1.29	256.71	All coined since 1847	25 years.	0.5
Half-eagle	1793	127,616,665	129.	135.	0.64	128.36	All coined since 1862	20 years.	0.25
Three-dollars	1854	1,560,852	77.4		0.38	77.02			0.25
Quarter-eagle	1796	28,383,665	64.5	67.5	0.32	64.18	All coined since 1867	15 years.	0.25
Dollars	1849	19,356,484	25.8		0.13	25.67			0.25

SILVER.

Denominations.	Coinage commenced.	Coinage ceased.	Amount coined to Dec. 1, 1881.	Standard weight, grains.	Weight prior to 1837, grains.	Weight from 1837 to 1853, grains.	Weight from 1853 to 1873, grains.	Amount for which a legal tender.	Deviation allowed in coinage, in grains.	No allowance for abrasion.	Redemption of silver.
Standard dollars	1878		$102,972,705.00	412.5				Unlimited	1.5		Silver coins of smaller denominations than $1, if not mutilated so as to be unfit for circulation, may be presented in sums of $20. or any multiple thereof, to the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States for redemption in lawful money.
Trade dollars	1873	1878	35,959,360.00	420.				Not a legal tender	1.5		
Dollars	1793	1873	8,045,838.00	412.5	416.	412.5	412.5	Unlimited	1.5		
Half-dollars	1793		122,752,973.00	192.9	208.	206.25	192.	Ten dollars	1.5		
Quarter-dollars	1796		38,484,737.75	96.45	104	103.125	96.	Ten dollars	1.5		
Twenty cents	1875	1878	271,000.00	77.16				Five dollars	1.5		
Dimes	1796		16,907,992.80	38.58	41.5	41.25	38.4	Ten dollars	1.5		
Half-dimes	1793	1873	4,906,916.90	19.29	20.8	20.625	19.2	Five dollars	1.5		
Three cents	1851	1873	1,231,850.20	11.52		12.375	11.52	Five dollars	0.5		

MINOR COINAGE.

Denominations,	Coinage commenced.	Coinage ceased.	Amount coined to Dec. 1, 1881.	Standard weight, grains.	No allowance for abrasion.	Amount for which a legal tender.	Deviation allowed in coinage, in grains.	Redemption of Minor Coinage.
Five cents	1866		$5,775,770.25	77.16		Twenty-five cents.	2	Minor coins may be presented in sums of twenty dollars, or multiples thereof, assorted by denominations and issues, at the mint in Philadelphia, to the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer, for redemption in lawful money. *Mutilated minor coin will not be redeemed or exchanged.*
Three cents	1865		889,521.25	30.		Twenty-five cents.	4	
Two cents	1864	1872	912,020.00	96.		Twenty-five cents.	4	
Cents	1793		6,251,939.49	48.		Twenty-five cents.	4	
Half cents	1793	1857	39,926.11			Not a legal tender.		

COUNTERFEIT NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

The following list embraces all the counterfeits that have been presented at the National Bank Redemption Agency from its organization to the present time, and, it is believed, all that are in actual circulation. The Treasury Department will not issue any more notes of the denominations and issues named below, bearing the signature of the Register and Treasurer given in this Counterfeit List, except those of which photographic counterfeits have appeared. All such notes, whatever may be their condition, received by the Treasurer of the United States, will be destroyed.

All counterfeits in circulation bear the names of the Register and Treasurer given in this List. Where the plate has not yet been captured the names may be changed by the counterfeiters, such Banks being designated by a star. The check-letter (**A**) (**B**) (**C**) or (**D**) printed in bold-face capitals in the List, will be found in the upper and lower corners, diagonally opposite, on all National Bank Notes. *Any note of which counterfeits are in circulation may be taken as good if the signatures of the Register and Treasurer differ from those given in this List, and all notes may be taken where the signatures are the same, provided the check-letter is different.* In nearly every case, where a doubtful bank-note is presented, a certain test may be had by comparison with the list of genuine numbers given on following pages.

In all cases where the single line explanation or the list of numbers will not enable any one to detect a counterfeit, a complete description is given.

Recent photographic counterfeits make a general description of this class necessary. We think the following will enable any one to detect them:

As a genuine note is photographed, all is copied upon the plate, and when the counterfeit is printed, all the numbers on the note, as well as the seal, appear in black. It is then necessary to color them with a brush, and it is impossible to give them the same tint as found on the genuine. An examination of the seal on a counterfeit will show that the lines have all been black, and that the red color covers the whole surface of the seal. On genuine notes the white paper can be distinctly seen between the red lines. The words "Series 1875," which are printed across the notes to the right of the charter number, are so small that it is impossible to color them nicely, and they will be found to be badly blurred. On the genuine the lettering is very clear.

On the backs of these counterfeits the green tint is very badly imitated. These counterfeits are printed in black, and then painted green. On some places on the back of the fives, particularly in the centre of the upper border, where the words "National Currency" occur, no attempt has been made to give the green tint. On the "one" the tinting is much better done, but on close examination will prove to have been put on after the border had been printed in black. On genuine National Bank Notes the backs are made by two impressions--the border in green and the centre in black.

ONES.

†**Boston, Mass.** **A** National Eagle.

J. ALLISON, Register. A. U. WYMAN, Treasurer.

This note is signed Wm. G. Brooks, Cashier, and R. S. Covell, President.

Numbered as follows:—Treasury No. 211,911. Bank No, 3,640.

Has a blurred appearance, and is made by a photographic process. The numbers are much darker than on this genuine.

† Photographic counterfeit.

TWOS.

A

Kinderhook, N.Y. National Union.

S. B. COLBY, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

Check letter A in lower left-hand corner touches border of note; in genuine it is 1-16 in. from border.

Counterfeit is dated July 1, 1865.

The same points of detection will answer for this note as the Westchester County National Bank.

A

Linderpark, N.Y. National Union.

All fraudulent.
No such bank in existence.

A

Newport, R.I. National Bank of R.I.

S. B. COLBY, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

New York, N. Y. **A** Ninth National.

S. B. COLBY, Register. F. E, SPINNER, Treasurer.

In the genuine note the title reads—"The Ninth National Bank of the City of New York."

In the counterfeit note the title reads—"The Ninth National Bank of City of New York," omitting "the."

New York, N. Y. **A** Marine National.

S. B. COLBY, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

In the genuine note the title reads—The Marine National Bank of the City of New York. "City of New York" in black panel.

In the counterfeit note the title reads—The Marine National Bank of New York, "New York" only being in the black panel.

New York, N. Y. **A** Market National.

S. B. COLBY, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

In the genuine note over the letter "r" in the title of "Market" are two strong flourishes.

In the counterfeit only one.

New York, N. Y. **A** St. Nicholas National.

S. B. COLBY, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

In the genuine note over the date July 1st, 1865, appears "New York, N. Y.," engraved in upper and lower case, italic style.

In the counterfeit the "New York" is engraved in script and the N. Y. only in italic.

Peekskill, N. Y. **A** Westchester Co. Nat'l.

S. B. COLBY, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

Check letter A, lower left corner, touches border of note; genuine it is ¼ inch from border.

On genuine the capital "W" of the script line "Will pay to bearer" commences with a double-curved flourish, running on an angle with the body strokes of the "W."

In the counterfeit the letter "W" commences with a flourish, forming an oval.

☞ *All the above-named $2 Counterfeits can be instantly detected by referring to list of numbers on genuine notes page 71.*

FIVES.

***Amsterdam, N.Y. B** Manufacturers' Nat'l.

JOHN ALLISON, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treas.

General appearance fair, while the engraving is coarsely done; particularly noticeable is the faces and shading of large letters on face of note. Engraving of the line "with the U. S. TREASURER at WASHINGTON," just over the signature of Register and Treasurer, very poorly done.

On the counterfeit below the letters TREA in TREASURER, and just above the priuted signature of Allison, is a flourish. This flourish does not appear on the genuine. The work on back of note is much inferior to that on the face.

The genuine note described above bears the signatures of Allison and Spinner.

This bank has fives of the series of 1875 in circulation signed G. W. Scofield, Register, and Jas. Gilfillan, Treasurer, and bearing the check letters E, F, G, and H.

Aurora, Ill. A First National.

S. B. COLBY, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

All notes bearing signature of S. B. Colby as Register are counterfeit.

Genuine are signed L. E. Chittenden.

---

†Boston, Mass. C Boylston National.

JOHN ALLISON, Register. JNO. C. NEW, Treasurer.

This note is signed J. T. Bailey, President, and D. S. Waterman, Cashier. Numbered as follows—Bank 13,156. Treasury E 43,076. The face of this counterfeit is probably the best of the photographic counterfeits issued. It has a blurred appearance, and the reddish brown color familiar in photographs. The numbering and scolloped seal is surface work, having been printed on after the completion of the photograph. The green tint on the back is evidently printed from a plate and very poorly done. This counterfeit is easily detected by this inferior work.

Boston, Mass. C Globe National.

JOHN ALLISON, Register. JNO. C. NEW, Treasurer.

This note is signed C. J. Sprague, Cashier, and W. B. Stevens, President. Numbered as follows—Bank No. 2,694. Treasury No. D 333,764. Has a blurred appearance, and is made by a photographic process. The numbers are much darker than on the genuine. Green tint on the back is put on carelessly, having a smeared appearance, and is entirely omitted in the space at the top of the back where the words "National Currency" occur.

---

†Boston, Mass. B Pacific National.

JOHN ALLISON, Register. JAS. GILFILLAN, Treas.

This note is a photographic counterfeit, and presents the same appearance as the Globe National Bank counterfeit, just above. Is numbered as follows—Bank No. 5,033. Treasury No. E 171,783.

Canton, Ill. A First National.

S. B. COLBY, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

All notes bearing signature of S. B. Colby as Register are counterfeit.

Genuine are signed L. E. Chittenden.

Cecil, Ill. A First National.

All fraudulent. No such Bank in existence.

Chicago, Ill. A First National.

S. B. COLBY, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

All notes bearing signature of S. B. Colby as Register are counterfeit.

Genuine are signed L. E. Chittenden.

Chicago, Ill. A Central National.

S. B. COLBY, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

All notes bearing signature of S. B. Colby as Register are counterfeit.

Genuine are signed L. E. Chittenden.

FIVES.—*Continued.*

Chicago, Ill. A German National.

S. B. COLBY, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

All notes bearing signature of S. B. Colby as Register are counterfeit.

Genuine are signed L. E. Chittenden.

Chicago, Ill. A Merchants' National.

S. B. COLBY, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

To instantly detect this counterfeit see list of numbers of genuine notes on page 27.

Chicago, Ill. A Traders' National.

S. B. COLBY, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

To instantly detect this counterfeit see list of numbers of genuine notes on page 72.

Chicago, Ill. A Union National.

S. B. COLBY, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

All notes having the date May 10, 1865, are counterfeit. The genuine are dated Jan. 14, 1865.

---

†Dedham, Mass. B Dedham National.

JOHN ALLISON, Register JNO. C. NEW, Treasurer.

The note is signed L. H. Kingsbury, Cashier, and Ezra W. Taft, President. Numbered as follows—Bank No. 224. Treasury No. B 864,806. Has a blurred appearance and is made by a photographic process. The numbers are much darker than on the genuine. Words "Series 1875," across face of note in red, very badly blurred. Green tint on back carelessly put on, and entirely omitted in the space at the top of the note where the words "National Currency" occur.

---

†Fall River, Mass. C Pocasset National.

JOHN ALLISON, Register. A. U. WYMAN, Treasurer.

The counterfeit plate was evidently photographed from a genuine note. The lines are very faint and blurred; numbers very dark. Has the appearance of a washed note. Series of 1875. Treasury No. B 974,157. Bank No. 762. But two of these counterfeits have ever been seen at the Treasury, and it is believed there are none in circulation.

Galena, Ill. A First National.

All fraudulent. No such Bank in existence.

Hanover, Pa. D First National.

L. E. CHITTENDEN, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treas.

All notes having the words "Act approved June 3, 1864," in the lower border of the note are counterfeit.

On the genuine the date is Feb. 25, 1863.

Jackson, Mich. D Peoples' National.

S. B. COLBY, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

To instantly detect this counterfeit see list of numbers of genuine notes on page 72.

Jewett City, Conn. B Jewett City National.

S. B. COLBY, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

To instantly detect this counterfeit see list of numbers of genuine notes on page 72.

---

†Leicester, Mass. Leicester National.

JOHN ALLISON, Register. JNO. C. NEW, Treasurer.

A poor photographic note, similar in all respects to the counterfeit five on the First National Bank, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

A

† Montpelier, Vt. Montpelier National Bank.

JOHN ALLISON, Register. JNO. C. NEW, Treasurer.

Photographic note. Series of 1875. Bank No., 1166. Treasury No. B137701. Charter No., 857.

---

* Counterfeit plate not yet captured.

† Photographic counterfeit.

FIVES.—*Continued.*

C

New Bedford, Mass. Merchants' Nat'l Bank.
S. B. COLBY, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.
To instantly detect this counterfeit see list of genuine notes on page 24.
In the genuine note directly at the left of the dress of the figure Pocahontas and over the bit of mountain will be seen a vessel.
In the counterfeit the vessel is entirely omitted. This note is printed from skeleton plates. Consequently no reliance can be placed upon the position of the legend forming title of bank, etc.

C

Northampton, Mass. First National Bank.
S. B. COLBY, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.
All notes bearing signature of S. B. Colby as Register are counterfeit.
Genuine are signed L. E. Chittenden.

Pawling, N. Y. **A** The National Bank of
S. B. COLBY, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.
To detect this counterfeit *instantly* see list of numbers of genuine notes on page 73.

Paxton, Ill. **A** First National Bank.
S. B. COLBY, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.
All notes bearing the signature of S. B. Colby as Register are counterfeit.
Genuine are signed John Allison.

Peru, Ill. **A** First National Bank.
S. B. COLBY, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.
All notes bearing signature of S. B. Colby as Register are counterfeit.
Genuine are signed L. E. Chittenden.

B

* **Rome, N. Y.** Fort Stanwix National Bank.
This note is printed from the same plate as the Manufacturers' National Bank, Amsterdam. The signatures of the bank officers are written. The engraving is coarsely done—particularly noticeable in the faces and shading of large letters on face of note. Engraving of the line "with the UNITED STATES TREASURER AT WASHINGTON," just over the signatures of Register and Treasurer, very poorly done. The work on the back of the note is much inferior to that on the face.
This bank has fives of the series of 1875 in circulation, bearing the signatures of Allison and Gilfillan; but, as this issue has not been counterfeited, all such notes may be taken as genuine.

B

Southbridge, Mass. Southbridge National Bank.
JOHN ALLISON, Register. JOHN C. NEW, Treasurer.
This is a photographic counterfeit and numbered—Bank No. 409. Treasury No. 532,804. Charter No. 934, Series of 1875. The same description applies to this counterfeit as to that of the "Five" on Globe National Bank of Boston, which see.

C

† **St. Johnsbury, Vt.** First National Bank.
JOHN ALLISON, Register. JNO. C. NEW, Treasurer.
This is a photographic counterfeit and numbered—Bank No. 325. Treasury No. B 120,360. Charter No. 489, Series of 1875. The seal is evidently printed on after the note has been photographed, as the white on the paper shows through very plainly. The back is poorly done, especially the green tint on border.

Tamaqua, Pa. **B** First National Bank.
S. B. COLBY, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.
All notes bearing another charter number than 1,219 are counterfeit. To the back of the counterfeit, to the right of the words "National Currency," the word "owing," is printed "ownig."

Troy, N. Y. **A** National State Bank.
JOHN ALLISON, Register. JNO. C. NEW, Treasurer.
All notes on this bank having the name of Jno. C. New as Treasurer and the old pointed seal are counterfeit.

* Counterfeit plate not yet captured.
† Photographic counterfeit.

FIVES.—*Continued.*

A

Virginia, Ill. Farmers' National Bank.
S. B. COLBY, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.
All notes having the date May 10, 1865, are counterfeit.
The genuine are dated September 1, 1865.

C and D

Westfield, Mass. Hampden National Bank.
S. B. COLBY, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.
To instantly detect this counterfeit see list of genuine notes on page 73.

TENS.

A

Albany, N. Y. Albany City National Bank
S. B. COLBY, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer,
To instantly detect this counterfeit see list of numbers of genuine notes on page 73.

A

Auburn, N. Y. Auburn City National Bank.
S. B. COLBY, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.
To instantly detect this counterfeit see list of genuine notes on page 73.

A

Buffalo, N. Y. Farmers' and Manufacturers' National Bank.
S. B. COLBY, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.
All fraudulent. No such bank in existence. This plate was changed from Farmers' and Manufacturers' National of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

A

Lafayette, Ind. Lafayette National Bank.
JOHN ALLISON, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.
All these counterfeits are numbered—Bank, 1,496, Treasury, 165,167. To instantly detect this counterfeit see list of genuine notes on page 73.

A

Lockport, N. Y. First National Bank.
S. B. COLBY, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.
All notes bearing signature of S. B. Colby as Register are counterfeit.
Genuine are signed L. E. Chittenden.

A

Muncie, Ind. Muncie National Bank.
JOHN ALLISON, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.
All notes bearing BOTH the signatures of John Allison as Register and F. E. Spinner as Treasurer are counterfeit. All counterfeits have these numbers—Bank, 1,496; Treasury, 165,167.
Genuine notes of old series are signed S. B. Colby, Register; F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.
Genuine notes of series of 1875 are signed John Allison, Register; Jno. C. New, Treasurer.

A

Newburgh, N. Y. Highland National Bank.
S. B. COLBY, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.
To instantly detect this counterfeit see list of genuine notes on page 73.

A

New York, N. Y. First National Bank.
S. B. COLBY, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.
All notes bearing signature of S. B. Colby as Register are counterfeit.
Genuine are signed L. E. Chittenden.

A

New York, N. Y. American National Bank.
S. B. COLBY, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.
All notes having the date July 1, 1865, are counterfeit.
The genuine are dated Jan. 26, 1865.

TENS.—*Continued.*

A

New York, N. Y. Croton National Bank.

S. B. COLBY, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

To instantly detect this counterfeit see list of genuine notes on page 72.

A

New York, N. Y. Marine National Bank.

S. B. COLBY, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

To instantly detect this counterfeit see list of numbers of genuine notes on page 73.

A

New York, N. Y. Market National Bank.

S. B. COLBY, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

All notes having the date July 1, 1865, are counterfeit. The genuine are dated May 10, 1865.

A

New York, N. Y. Mechanics' National Bank.

S. B. COLBY, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

To instantly detect this counterfeit see list of numbers of genuine notes on page 73.

A

New York, N. Y. Merchants' National Bank.

S. B. COLBY, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

To instantly detect this counterfeit see list of genuine notes on page 74.

A

New York, N. Y. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.

S. B. COLBY, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

All notes having the date July 1, 1865, are counterfeit. The genuine are dated Jan. 19, 1865.

A

New York, N.Y. Nat. Bank of State of N.Y.

S. B. COLBY, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

To instantly detect this counterfeit see list of numbers of genuine notes on page 74.

New York, N.Y. A Union National.

S. B. COLBY, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

All notes having the date July 1, 1865, are counterfeit. The genuine are dated Nov. 2, 1863.

B

Philadelphia, Pa. First National.

L. E. CHITTENDEN, Reg. F. E. SPINNER, Treas.

All notes having the date February 20, 1864, are counterfeit.

The genuine are dated Nov. 2, 1863.

B

Philadelphia, Pa. Third National.

L. E. CHITTENDEN, Reg. F. E. SPINNER, Treas.

To instantly detect this counterfeit see list of numbers of genuine notes on page 74.

TENS.—*Continued.*

A

Poughkeepsie, N.Y. First National.

S. B. COLBY, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treas.

All notes bearing signatures of S. B. Colby as Register are counterfeit.

Genuine are sigued L. E. Chittenden.

A

Poughkeepsie, N.Y. City National.

S. B. COLBY, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

To instantly detect this counterfeit see list of numbers of genuine notes on page 26.

A

Poughkeepsie, N.Y. Farm. and Manuf. Nat.

S. B. COLBY, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

To instantly detect this counterfeit see list of numbers of genuine notes on page 26.

Red Hook, N.Y. A First National.

S. B. COLBY, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

All notes having the date February 20, 1865, are counterfeit.

The genuine are dated January 26, 1865.

Richmond, Ind. A Richmond National.

JOHN ALLISON, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treas.

All counterfeits on this issue have the following numbers—Bank, 1,496; Treasury, 165,167.

A

Rochester, N.Y. Flour City National.

S. B. COLBY, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

All notes having the date July 1, 1865, are counterfeit. The genuine are dated August 1, 1865.

Rome, N.Y. A Central National.

S. B. COLBY, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

All notes having the date May 12, 1865, are counterfeit. The genuine are dated August 1, 1865.

Syracuse, N.Y. A Syracuse National.

S. B. COLBY, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

To instantly detect this counterfeit see list of numbers of genuine notes on page 74.

Troy, N.Y. A Mutual National.

S. B. COLBY, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

To instantly detect this counterfeit see list of numbers of genuine notes on page 74.

A

Waterford, N.Y. Saratoga County Nat.

S. B. COLBY, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

All counterfeits on this bank are numbered as follows—Bank No. 1,048; Treasury No. 810,516.

Watkins, N.Y. A Watkins National.

S. B. COLBY, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

All notes having the date August 1, 1865, are counterfeit. Genuine are dated May 15, 1875.

TWENTIES.

A

Indianapolis, Ind. First National.
L. E. CHITTENDEN, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treas.
To instantly detect this counterfeit see list of numbers of genuine notes on page 75.

New York, N.Y. B First National.
L. E. CHITTENDEN, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treas.
All notes bearing date July 19, 1865, are counterfeit.
The genuine are dated Nov. 2, 1863.

New York, N.Y. B Market National.
L. E. CHITTENDEN, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treas.
All notes bearing signature of L. E. Chittenden as Register are counterfeit.
Genuine are signed S. B. Colby.

New York, N.Y. B. Merchants' National.
L. E. CHITTENDEN, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treas.
All notes bearing signature of L. E. Chittenden as Register are counterfeit.
Genuine are signed S. B. Colby.

B

New York, N.Y. Nat. Bank of Commerce.
L. E. CHITTENDEN, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treas.
All notes bearing signature of L. E. Chittenden as Register are counterfeit.
Genuine are signed S. B. Colby.

B

New York, N.Y. Nat. Shoe and Leather.
L. E. CHITTENDEN, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treas.
All notes bearing signature of L. E. Chittenden as Register are counterfeit.
Genuine are signed S. B. Colby.

B

New York, N.Y. Tradesmen's National.
All notes bearing signature of L. E. Chittenden as Register are counterfeit.
Genuine are signed S. B. Colby.

A

Philadelphia, Pa. Fourth National.
L. E. CHITTENDEN, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treas.
To instantly detect this counterfeit see list of numbers of genuine notes on page 75.

Portland, Conn. A First National.
S. B. COLBY, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.
To instantly detect this counterfeit see list of numbers of genuine notes on page 75.

Utica, N.Y. B City National.
All fraudulent.
No such bank in existence.

Utica, N.Y. B Oneida National.
L. E. CHITTENDEN, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treas.
All notes bearing signature of L. E. Chittenden as Register are counterfeit.
Genuine are signed S. B. Colby.

☞ *No genuine $20 notes were issued to the above-named banks having another check-letter than A, so all having B as the check-letter are counterfeit.*

FIFTIES.

Buffalo, N. Y. A Third National.
L. E. CHITTENDEN, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treas.
All notes bearing signature of L. E. Chittenden as Register are counterfeit.
Genuine are signed S. B. Colby.

New York, N. Y. A Central National.
L. E. CHITTENDEN, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treas.
All notes having *BOTH* the signature of L. E. Chittenden as Register, and the words "Printed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, U. S. Treasury Dep't," in the upper left-hand corner of the note are counterfeit, as Mr. Chittenden had ceased to be Register long before the notes were printed in the Treasury.

New York, N.Y. A & C Mechanics' Nat'l.
S. B. COLBY, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.
No plate has been made for this note, but it was altered from a counterfeit note on Tradesmen's National Bank, and bears the charter number of that bank, 905, while all genuine notes on this bank are numbered 1250. It is not believed that more than one or two of these counterfeits are in existence.

New York, N. Y. A Metropolitan Nat'l.
S. B. COLBY, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.
There was no plate made for this note, but it was altered from a counterfeit note on Tradesmen's National Bank, and bears the charter number of that bank, 905, while all genuine notes on this bank are numbered 1121. It is not believed that more than one or two of these counterfeits are in existence.

New York, N.Y. A & C National Bank of Commerce.
S. B. COLBY, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.
This counterfeit is altered from a counterfeit note on National Broadway Bank, New York, and bears the signatures of the officers of that bank, J. L. Everett, Cashier, F. L. Palmer, President. Its detection is a matter of certainty, as the date is January 10, 1865, while all the genuine notes bear another date. All notes bearing another number than 733 are counterfeit.
On the counterfeit, the left hand of the central figure of Victory in upper right end of note is without thumb or fingers. On the back of note, the bandage does not cover the eyes of the figure of Justice in the State coat of arms. All notes having check-letters B, C, or D are counterfeit.

New York, N.Y. A & C Nat'l. Broadway.
S. B. COLBY, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.
On the genuine, the end of the oar in the hand of the soldier in the bow of the boat touches the circle surrounding "50" in border of note; on the counterfeit it does not touch the border of the note, and is quite a distance below the circle.
On the counterfeit, the left hand of the central figure of Victory in upper right end of note is without thumb or fingers. On the back of note the bandage does not cover the eyes of the figure of Justice in the State coat of arms. Signatures of bank officers are written. All notes having check-letters B, C, or D are counterfeit.

New York, N.Y. A & D Tradesmens' Nat'l.
S. B. COLBY, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.
On the counterfeit, the left hand of the central figure of Victory in upper right end of note is without thumb or fingers. On the back of note, the bandage does not cover the eyes of the figure of Justice in the State coat of arms. All notes having check-letters B, C, or D are counterfeit. On all genuine notes the check-letter is A.

New York, N. Y. A Union National.
L. E. CHITTENDEN, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treas.
All notes bearing the signature of L. E. Chittenden as Register are counterfeit.
The genuine are signed S. B. Colby.
The counterfeit is dated April 15, 1864.
All genuine notes are dated July 20, 1865.

ONE HUNDREDS.

‡ **Baltimore, Md.** **A** National Exchange.
S. B. COLBY, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

In the genuine, the loop of the letter y in "July" is one-sixteenth of an inch above the letter k in "Bank;" in counterfeit the loop touches the k.

In the genuine there is a clear space of one-thirty-second of an inch between the J in "July" and shading of letter l in "National." In counterfeit it touches. At the left end of the panel "Baltimore," enclosed in scroll work, is a small heart-shaped figure, containing in the genuine seven horizontal lines; in counterfeit there are eight. In the genuine the upper yard-arm of foremast of frigate *Niagara*, holding the sail partly reefed, points to the space between the two flourishes below the word "The" attached to the title "United States." In counterfeit this yard-arm points to the base of the letter T in "The."

Boston, Mass. **A** First National.
L. E. CHITTENDEN, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treas.

To instantly detect this counterfeit see list of numbers of genuine notes on page 76.

‡ **Boston, Mass.** **A** National Revere.
S. B. COLBY, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

The counterfeit bears signatures of H. Blasdale, Cash'r, and Sam'l H. Walley, Pres't.

On the genuine the hair-line on which the President's name is written, if extended, is below the "r" in the word "Cash'r;" on the counterfeit, this line strikes about the middle of the "r."

On the genuine the flourish in upper border on face of note touches the "N" in "National currency;" on counterfeit it is one-sixteenth of an inch distant.

Cincinnati, O. **A** Ohio National.
L. E. CHITTENDEN, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treas.

To instantly detect this counterfeit see list of numbers of genuine notes on page 76.

ONE HUNDREDS.

‡ **New Bedford, Mass. A** Merchants' Nat'l.‡
S. B. COLBY, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

The counterfeit bears the signatures of P. C. Howland, Cash'r.; C. R. Tucker, Pres't.

On the genuine the hair-line on which the President's name is written, if extended, is below the "r" in the word "Cash'r;" on the counterfeit the line strikes about the middle of the letter "r."

New York, N. Y. **A** Central National.
L. E. CHITTENDEN, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treas.

To instantly detect this counterfeit see list of numbers of genuine notes on page 76.

‡ **Pittsburgh, Pa.** **A** Pittsburgh National. Bank of Commerce.
JOHN ALLISON, Register. JNO. C. NEW, Treasurer.

This counterfeit is printed on fibre paper, which is a very close imitation of the genuine. Numbering well done; color of number and seal good.

The base of check-letter A *in lower* left corner on counterfeit is in line with hair-line for cashier's signature; on genuine, it is one-sixteenth of an inch above.

‡ **Pittsfield, Mass. A.** Pittsfield National.
S. B. COLBY, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

The signatures of the bank officers, E. S. French, Cashier, and John V. Barker, Vice-President, are printed in different colored ink, which gives them the appearance of being written.

On the genuine, the flourish in upper border of face of note touches the "N" in the words "National Currency;" on the counterfeit, it is one-sixteenth of an inch distant. On the genuine, the end of the line on which the President's name is written comes below the "r" in the word "Cash'r." On the counterfeit, the end of this line comes in the middle of the "r."

‡ **Wilkesbarre, Pa. A** Second National.
L. E. CHITTENDEN, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treas.

The Counterfeits bears signatures of E. A. Spalding, Cash'r, and Abram Nesbitt, V.-Pres't.

☞All the above plates (One Hundreds) have been captured.

‡ The following points of difference may be observed on all these $100 notes. On counterfeit a line drawn from the top of the period after Washington to top of check-letter A, at right of figure of Liberty, strikes the chin of the Goddess of Liberty.

On the genuine this line strikes the end of the nose, except in Revere Bank the mouth.

On the counterfeit the distance between the outer edge of the wing of the figure of Liberty and the bottom of the check-letter A is barely one-eighth of an inch.

On the genuine the space is over three-sixteenths of an inch.

On counterfeit the upper yard-arm of frigate *Niagara*, holding sail partly reefed, points to bottom of the letter "T" in "The" attached to the title United States.

On genuine this yard-arm points to the first flourish below the word "The."
On counterfeit the water seems to fall from one side only of the oar in how of row-boat.

On genuine the water can be distinctly seen to fall from both sides of the oar.

There are other and minor differences, but these will enable any one to decide at once whether one of these notes is genuine or counterfeit.

STOLEN NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

The National Bank notes described below were stolen when unsigned, the signatures of the bank officers forged, and the notes put in circulation. They are rejected when presented for redemption, for the reason that, in the opinion of the law officers of the Department, they are not obligatory promissory notes of the banks.

☞ *The Bank number on all stolen National Bank Notes is in the lower left-hand corner, and the Treasury number in the upper right-hand corner.*

5's.

OSAGE, IOWA. Osage National Bank.
S. B. COLBY, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.
Bank Nos. Treasury Nos.
1,751 to **2,200.** **560,959** to **561,408.**

*PONTIAC, ILL. The National Bank of
JOHN ALLISON, Register. A. U. WYMAN, Treas.
Bank Nos. Treasury Nos.
741 to **765.** **252,111** to **252,135.**

10's & 20's.

*ALBANY, N.Y. Merchants' National Bank.
JOHN ALLISON, Register. JOHN C. NEW, Treas.
Bank Nos. Treasury Nos.
759 to **766.** **45,159** to **45,202.**

*These notes are of the series of 1875.

10's & 20's.

BARRE, VT. The National Bank of
JOHN ALLISON, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treas.
Bank Nos. Treasury Nos.
911 to **936.** **932,805** to **932,830.**

BOSTON, MASS. Nat. Hide and Leather Bank.
L. E. CHITTENDEN, Reg. F. E. SPINNER, Treas.
Bank Nos. Treasury Nos.
11,919 to **11,972.** **22,900** to **22,953.**

NEW YORK, N.Y. Third National Bank.
L. E. CHITTENDEN, Reg. F. E. SPINNER, Treas.
Bank Nos. Treasury Nos.
9,414 to **9,428.** **644,416** to **644,430.**

50's & 100's.

JERSEY CITY, N.J. First National Bank.
L. E. CHITTENDEN, Reg. F. E. SPINNER, Treas.
Bank Nos. Treasury Nos.
671 to **750.** **19,609** to **19,688.**

LYNN, MASS. National City Bank.
S. B. COLBY, Register. F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.
Bank Nos. Treasury Nos.
121 to **150.** **66,796** to **66,825.**

NUMBERS ON GENUINE

NATIONAL BANK NOTES

That have been Counterfeited.

So arranged that any one can decide if a Note is genuine.

The following list embraces the numbers on genuine National Bank notes that have been counterfeited up to the series of 1875. *All National Bank Notes bearing the signature of F. E. Spinner, as Treasurer, were issued prior to the series of* 1875. *All notes of series of* 1875 *bear* ANOTHER *name than that of F. E. Spinner as Treasurer.* On Twos, the Treasury number is in the lower left-hand corner of the note, and the bank number in the lower right-hand corner. This list has been arranged for reference in the same way. In the Twos, the Treasury numbers have been placed on the left of the bank numbers, and in all other denominations on the right. For convenience in reference, the Treasury numbers have been arranged in numerical order, so that one can know at a glance if a certain number should appear on a note. In order to ascertain if a note is genuine, see if the Treasury number on the note comes between a series of numbers given in this list as issued to that bank; if not, the note is a counterfeit. Should the number of the note come between the series of Treasury numbers, deduct the first number of the series from the number on the note, add the difference to the first bank number given in the same series, and if the number obtained is the same as the bank number on the note, it may be taken as genuine. Example: A ten-dollar note on National Bank of Commerce, New York City, No. 102,175, is presented. It comes between the series of Treasury numbers 101,979—102,978. To decide if it is genuine, from 102,175 deduct the first number of the series, 101,979; add the difference (196) to the first bank number in the same series, (10,001) and it makes 10,197. Should this be the bank number on the note, the chances are almost infinite that the note is genuine. Again: A five-dollar note on First National Bank of Tamaqua, Pa., is presented, No. 784,051. On glancing at the list, you discover that no such number has been issued to the bank, and reject the note as a counterfeit without further examination. The counterfeiters have so far been without a system in numbering notes, and there is not one chance in a thousand that the number on a counterfeit will come between any series of Treasury numbers. Should the Treasury number happed to come between a series of genuine numbers, the chances are almost infinite that the bank number on the note would not come between the bank numbers given in the same series. A calculation as given above would hardly ever be necessary, except in case a genuine note was presented about which a doubt existed.

The charter number (which is now printed across the face of all bank-notes in large red figures) is given in bold-face type in this list. All notes having different charter numbers from those given in this list are counterfeit.

☞ *The numbers given in this list embrace only the numbers on these notes issued prior to* 1875.

ONES.

Treasury Nos. (*Lower left corner.*)		**Bank Nos.** (*Upper right corner.*)
BOSTON, MASS.	**(993)**	NATIONAL EAGLE.

Photographic Note, Treasury No. 211,944. Bank No. 3,640. See description on page 65.

TWOS.

Treasury Nos. (*Lower left corner.*)		**Bank Nos.** (*Upper right corner.*)
KINDERHOOK, N.Y.	**(929)**	NATIONAL UNION.
171,880—173,879		8,001—10,000
571,272—573,011		10,001—11,740
711,941—713,940		1— 2,000
731,176—736,175		2,001— 4,000
827,314—829,313		6,001— 8,000
832,228—833,227		4,001— 5,000
837,235—838,234		5,001— 6,000
NEWPORT, R.I.	**(1,532)**	NATIONAL BANK OF RHODE ISLAND.
130,907—132,046		4,001—5,140
458,995—459,994		5,141—6,140
601,367—602,366		1—1,000
611,853—612,852		1,001—2,000
623,699—624,698		2,001—3,000
826,814—827,813		3,001—4,000
NEW YORK CITY.	**(387)**	NINTH.
154,070—159,069		1— 5,000
206,861—211,860		5,001—10,000
NEW YORK CITY.	**(964)**	MARKET.
9— 2,008		14,001—16,000
20,976— 22,975		16,001—18,000
61,550— 63,549		18,001—20,000
760 339—762,338		1— 2,000
808,789—810,788		2,001— 4,000
865,281—867,280		4,001— 6,000
871,288—872,287		6,001— 7,000
955,638—958,637		7,001—10,000
974,145—976,144		10,001—12,000
997,694—999,693		12,001—14,000
NEW YORK CITY.	**(972)**	ST. NICHOLAS.
45,798— 47,797		41,601—43,600
154,326—156,325		29,601—31,600
171,205—173,204		10,001—12,000
235,009—239,008		43,601—47,600
314,457—315,056		12,001—12,600
378,796—379,795		12,601—13,600
393,283—395,282		1,001— 3,000
420,056—424,055		47,601—51,600
423,878—425,877		3,001— 5,000
428,163—429,162		51,601—52,600
472,476—475,475		5,001— 8,000
491,630—493,629		13,601—33,600
503,404—505,403		8,001—10,000
525,034—527,033		31,601—15,600
625,493—627,492		15,601—17,600
638,497—642,496		33,601—37,600
663,987—664,986		52,601—53,600
667,794—668,793		53,601—54,600
671,794—672,793		54,601—55,600
677,094—679,093		55,601—57,600
686,711—687,710		57,601—58,600
726,659—730,658		17,601—21,600
831,560—832,559		58,601—59,600
834,482—838,481		37,601—41,600
838,960—840,959		59,601—61,600
842,560—845,559		61,601—64,600
867,386—871,385		21,601—25,600
917,696—918,695		1— 1,000
972,007—976,006		25,601—29,600
NEW YORK CITY	**(1,215)**	MARINE.
10,230— 13,729		8,501—12,000
270,883—272,882		1— 2,000
284,911—286,910		2,001— 4,000
329,963—331,962		4,001— 6,000
344,977—347,476		6,001— 8,500
662,814—663,813		12,001—13,000
845,414—847,413		13,001—15,000
PEEKSKILL, N.Y.	**(1,422)**	WESTCHESTER CO.
5,512— 7,311		1—1,800
7,312— 9,311		1,801—3,800
9,312—10,511		3,801—5,000
11,862—14,861		5,001—8,000
15,932—17,381		8,001—9,450

FIVES.

Bank Nos. (*Lower left corner.*)	**Treasury Nos.** (*Upper right corner.*)
AMSTERDAM, N.Y, **(2,239)** MANUFACTURERS'.	
1—3,000	9— 3,008
3,001—3,750	28,859—29,608
AURORA, ILL. **(38)** FIRST.	
9,251—9,280	53,016— 53,045
1— 500	66,834— 67,333
501—1,000	68,834— 69,333
1,001—1,500	82,490— 82,989
6,251—6,750	119,383—119,882
1,501—2,500	134,623—135,622
2,501—3,000	138,136—138,635
3,001—3,500	164,228—164,727
3,501—4,000	169,728—170,227
4,001—4,500	179,520—180,019
5,751—6,250	333,138—333,637
5,001—5,250	410,720—410,969
7,251—8,250	427,353—428,352
4,501—5,000	573,807—574,306
6,751—7,250	756,860—757,359
8,251—9,250	757,301—758,300
5,251—5,750	886,569—887,068
BOSTON, MASS. **(545)** BOYLSTON.	
Photographic note. Numbered—Bank 13,156. Treasury E 43,076. See description on page 66	
BOSTON, MASS. **(936)** GLOBE.	
Photographic note. Numbered—Bank 2,694. Treasury D 333,764. See description on page 66.	
BOSTON, MASS. **(2,373)** PACIFIC.	
Photographic note. Numbered—Bank 5,033. Treasury E 171,783. See description on page 66.	
CANTON, ILL. **(415)** FIRST.	
3,826—4,325	7,141— 7,640
2,751—2,825	21,411— 21,485
2,501—2,750	79,763— 80,012
2,826—3,825	266,433—267,432
1,501—2,500	875,160—876,159
4,326—4,825	889,780—890,279
4,826—6,075	974,847—976,096
1— 500	983,589—984,088
501—1,500	995,638—996,637
CHICAGO, ILL. **(8)** FIRST.	
1— 600	10,944— 11,543
601—1,200	15,051— 15,650
1,201—1,800	19,251— 19,850
1,801—2,300	20,351— 20,850
2,301—3,000	25,358— 26,057
3,001—4,000	111,067—112,066
4,001—4,500	122,602—123,101
4,501—5,000	130,116—130,615
5,001—6,000	140,136—141,135
6,001—7,000	154,186—155,185
7,001—8,000	287,419—288,418
CHICAGO, ILL. **(2,047)** CENTRAL.	
1—2,000	545,479—547,478
2,001—4,000	563,018—565,017
4,001—6,000	580,075—582,074
6,001—7,000	585,325—586,324
CHICAGO, ILL. **(1,734)** GERMAN.	
1—1,000	762,673—763,672
1,001—4,000	771,880—774,879
4,001—4,750	783,937—784,686
CHICAGO, ILL. **(642)** MERCHANTS'.	
1— 500	27,051— 27,550
501— 1,500	80,142— 81,141
1,501— 2,500	98,184— 99,183
8,751— 9,750	102,594—103,593
2,501— 3,500	103,698—104,697
3,501— 4,500	123,233—124,232
4,501— 5,500	137,275—138,274
5,501— 6,500	145,625—146,524
6,501— 7,500	215,651—216,650
7,501— 8,000	278,298—278,797
8,001— 8,750	378,728—379,477
9,751—11,750	652,437—654,436
11,751—13,750	664,526—666,525
13,751—14,750	672,526—673,525

FIVES.—*Continued.*

Bank Nos. (*Lower left Corner.*)	**Treasury Nos.** (*Upper right Corner.*)
CHICAGO, ILL. **(966)** TRADERS'.	
1—2,000	189,436—191,435
2,001—3,000	218,085—219,084
8,001—4,000	238,220—239,219
4,751—5,075	750,205—750,529
4,001—4,750	852,398—853,147
CHICAGO, ILL. **(698)** UNION.	
8,221—8,520	9,259— 9,558
1—1,000	268,777—269,776
1,001—2,000	302,819—303,818
2,001—3,000	310,326—311,325
3,001—4,000	335,132—336,131
4,201—5,070	343,995—344,864
6,471—7,470	367,571—368,570
8,521—8,820	386,533—386,832
7,471—8,220	387,171—387,920
5,471—6,470	715,454—716,453
4,001—4,200	903,897—904,096
5,071—5,470	959,298—959,697
DEDHAM, MASS. **(669)** DEDHAM.	
Photographic note. Numbered—Bank 224. Treasury B 864,806. See description on page 66.	
FALL RIVER, MASS. **(679)** POCASSET.	
Photographic note. Numbered—Bank 762. Treasury B, 974·157. See description on page 66.	
HANOVER, PA. **(187)** FIRST.	
1— 500	229,668—230,167
501—1,000	233,202—233,701
1,001—1,500	236,730—237,229
1,501—2,000	238,230—238,729
2,001—2,500	244,272—244,771
4,251—5,230	271,819—272,798
2,501—3,000	278,898—279,397
3,001—3,250	377,078—377,327
3,251—4,250	897,600—898,599
JACKSON, MICH. **(1,533)** PEOPLES'.	
4,476—5,975	173,172—174,671
1—1,250	261,153—262,402
3,476—4,475	408,046—409,045
1,251—1,800	538,445—538,994
1,801—2,475	723,007—723,681
2,476—2,725	742,431—742,680
2,726—3,475	873,775—874,524
JEWETT CITY, CONN. **(1,478)** JEWETT CITY.	
1,701—1,791	492,930—493,020
1,501—1,700	905,207—905,406
1—1,000	949,606—950,605
1,001—1,500	962,120—962,619
LEICESTER, MASS. **(918)** LEICESTER.	
Photographic note. See page 66.	
MONTPELIER, VT. **(857)** MONTPELIER.	
Photographic note. Numbered—Bank 1,116. Treasury B 137,701, series of 1875.	
NEW BEDFORD, MASS. **(799)** MERCHANTS'.	
12,501—13,500	45,159— 46,158
9,251—10,500	266,378—267,627
10,501—12,500	408,338—410,337
1— 1,000	719,175—720,174
1,001— 2,000	739,410—740,409
2,001— 3,000	753,195—754,194
3,001— 4,000	763,702—764,701
4,001— 5,000	773,716—774,715
5,001— 6,000	778,723—779,722
6,001— 7,000	788,730—789,729
7,001— 8,000	809,079—810,078
8,001— 9,250	989,399—990,648
Two counterfeits have been seen on this bank with the genuine numbers—Bank No. 10,892. Treasury No. 408,729.	
NORTHAMPTON, MASS. **(383)** FIRST.	
7,101— 7,600	62,223— 62,722
5,501— 6,100	303,823—304,422
3,001— 4,000	393,167—394,166
4,001— 4,500	414,681—415,180
8,601— 9,700	451,726—452,825
6,101— 7,100	533,106—534,105
4,501— 5,500	557,103—558,102
9,701—11,700	715,769—717,768
7,601— 8,600	718,705—719,704
1— 1,000	911,435—912,434
1,001— 3,000	921,470—923,469

FIVES.—*Continued.*

Bank Nos. (*Lower left corner.*)	**Treasury Nos.** (*Upper right corner.*)
PAWLING, N.Y. (1,269)	**THE**
1,751—2,000	74,148— 74,397
1—1,000	139,381—140,380
1,001—1,500	196,158—196,657
3,001—4,000	555,459—556,458
2,001—3,000	571,659—572,658
1,501—1,750	784,154—784,403
PAXTON, ILL. (1,876)	**FIRST.**
1,876—2,535	416,046—416,705
1—1,875	626,947—628,821
PERU, ILL. (441)	**FIRST.**
1—1,000	18,565— 19,564
1,001—1,500	36,107— 36,606
2,851—3,350	70,149— 70,648
1,501—2,500	342,118—343,117
2,501—2,600	485,615—485,714
2,751—2,850	845,358—845,457
2,601—2,750	946,998—947,147
ROME, N. Y. (1,410)	**FORT STANWIX.**
4,651— 5,400	29,680— 30,429
3,451— 3,650	68,745— 68,944
7,901— 8,900	334,976—335,975
3,651— 4,150	346,047—346,546
8,901—10,900	356,833—358,832
1,501— 2,000	500,260—500,759
7,401— 7,900	640,369—640,868
2,001— 2,500	715,657—716,156
2,501— 3,000	720,082—720,581
5,401— 6,400	736,755—737,754
6,401— 7,400	756,705—757,704
3,001— 3,450	784,404—784,853
1— 1,000	818,599—819,598
1,001— 1,500	828,520—829,019
4,151— 4,650	957,791—958,290
SOUTHBRIDGE, MASS. (934)	**SOUTHBRIDGE.**
See description of this counterfeit on page 67.	
ST. JOHNSBURY. (489)	**FIRST.**
Photographic note. Numbered—Bank 325. Treasury B 120,360. See description on page 67.	
TAMAQUA, PA. (1,219)	**FIRST.**
3,651—4,650	181,072—182,071
2,651—3,150	193,867—194,366
2,001—2,150	281,752—281,901
3,151—3,650	365,149—365,648
2,151—2,650	766,962—767,461
1—1,000	932,539— 933,538
1,001—2,000	941,046—942,045
TROY, N. Y. (991)	**NATIONAL STATE.**
4,241—4,740	47,167— 47,666
1—1,000	258,018—259,017
1,001—3,000	287,339—289,338
5,741—6,240	492,200—492,698
4,741—5,740	525,073—526,072
6,241—7,240	696,635—697,534
3,001—4,000	818,411—819,410
4,001—4,240	865,371—865,610
7,241—8,740	915,188—916,687
VIRGINIA, ILL. (1,471)	**FARMERS'.**
3,251—3,550	47,630— 47,929
1—1,000	73,327— 74,326
1,001—2,000	643,150—644,149
2,501—3,250	835,559—836,308
2,001—2,500	878,705—879,204
FIELD, MASS. (1,367)	**HAMPDEN.**
3,010	231,156—231,365
510	236,417—236,916
500	504,802—505,801
1,501	528,544—529,043
3,511	575,714—576,713
	579,914—581,213
	737,755—738,754

TENS.

Bank Nos. (*Lower left-hand corner.*)	**Treasury Nos.** (*Upper right-hand corner.*)
ALBANY, N. Y. (1,291)	**ALBANY CITY.**
1,603—2,004	53,216— 53,617
1,201—1,450	117,680—117,929
2,005—2,406	394,075—394,476
1—1,000	426,688—427,687
2,407—2,808	580,693—581,094
1,451—1,602	845,847—845,998
1,001—1,200	991,120—991,319
AUBURN, N. Y. (1,285)	**AUBURN CITY.**
1,476—1,751	147,065—147,340
1—1,000	515,351—516,350
1,001—1,100	642,529—642,628
1,101—1,475	849,364—849,738
LAFAYETTE, IND. (2,213)	**LAFAYETTE.**
1,—2,000	765,498—767,497
2,001—4,000	778,698—780,697
LOCKPORT, N. Y. (211)	**FIRST.**
1—1,000	178,377—179,376
1,001—2,000	231,080—232,079
2,001—3,000	274,192—275,191
3,001—3,250	685,431—685,680
3,251—3,500	768,062—768,311
3,501—3,675	849,739—849,913
MUNCIE, IND. (793)	**MUNCIE.**
501—1,300	3,272— 4,071
2,301—2,500	78,519— 78,718
1,301—2,300	232,523—233,522
3,001—4,200	411,263—412,462
2,501—3,000	536,916—537,415
1— 500	790,781—791,280
NEWBURGH, N. Y. (1,106)	**HIGHLAND.**
4,301—6,779	139,765—142,243
1— 500	484,418—484,917
501—1,500	486,432—487,431
1,501—1,700	565,831—566,030
1,701—2,300	574,726—575,325
2,301—2,425	629,024—629,148
2,426—2,675	664,593—664,842
2,676—2,925	751,148—751,297
2,926—3,925	751,798—752,797
3,926—4,300	830,723—831,097
NEW YORK CITY. (29)	**FIRST.**
1—2,000	29— 2,028
2,001—3,500	10,135—11,634
3,501—4,000	17,393—17,892
4,001—4,400	28,416—28,815
NEW YORK CITY. (750)	**AMERICAN.**
501— 700	166,108—166,307
1— 500	719,001—719,500
701—1,499	799,475—800,273
NEW YORK CITY. (1,556)	**CROTON.**
1—1,400	956,620—958,019
NEW YORK CITY. (1,215)	**MARINE.**
1—2,500	495,217—497,716
2,501—3,375	604,350—605,224
3,376—3,625	787,432—787,681
3,626—4,000	839,748—840,122
NEW YORK CITY. (964)	**MARKET.**
1—1,000	45,582— 46,581
1,001—2,000	48,889— 49,888
2,001—3,200	60,727— 61,926
3,201—4,100	647,239—648,438
NEW YORK CITY. (1,250)	**MECHANICS'.**
3,701—4,700	272,443—273,442
1—1,600	338,983—340,582
1,601—3,700	553,085—555,184

TENS.—*Continued.*

Bank Nos. (*Lower left corner.*) **Treasury Nos.** (*Upper right corner.*)

NEW YORK CITY. **(1,370)** MERCHANTS'.

6,001— 7,000	23,564— 24,563
7,001— 8,000	125,816—126,815
11,001—12,000	273,161—274,160
12,001—12,200	309,520—309,719
8,001—11,000	478,685— 481,684
1— 3,000	497,997—500,996
3,001— 4,000	819,194—820,193
4,001— 5,000	826,438—827,437
5,001— 6,000	828,508—829,507

NEW YORK CITY. **(733)** NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

10,001—11,000	101,979—102,978
11,001—12,000	103,579—104,578
12,001—13,000	105,579—106,578
13,001—15,000	121,499—123,498
45,001—49,000	188,513—192,512
49,001—51,000	195,313—197,312
51,001—52,000	230,140 -231,139
52,001—60,000	592,795 -600,794
1— 1,000	884,456—885,155
1,001— 2,000	892,127—893,126
2,001— 3,000	†906,354—907,353
15,001—17,000	*906,131—908,130
17,001—19,000	909,338—911,337
19,001—21,000	912,838—914,837
21,001—25,000	915,068—919,067
3,001— 4,000	916,824—917,823
4,001— 5,000	936,279—937,278
25,001—40,000	*959,717—974,716
40,001—45,000	A 967,722—972,721
5,001— 7,000	976,619—978,618
7,001—10,000	996,289—999,288

* This series in blue. † This series in red.

NEW YORK CITY. **(1,476)** NATIONAL BANK STATE OF NEW YORK.

1—1,000	582,279—583,278
1,001—2,000	583,529—584,528
2,001—3,000	584,654—585,653
3,001—5,000	586,589—588,588

NEW YORK CITY. **(1,278)** UNION.

1,601—2,600	34,752— 35,751
1—1,600	371,001—372,600
2,601—4,600	789,105—791,104

PHILADELPHIA, PA. **(1)** FIRST.

1— 2,500	9— 2,508
2,501— 3,000	5,023— 5,522
3,091— 3,800	7,144— 7,943
3,801— 4,400	9,051— 9,650
4,401— 5,000	11,165— 11,764
5,001— 6,000	90,918— 91,917
6,001— 7,000	129,168—130,167
7,001— 8,000	159,120—160,119
8,001— 9,000	164,120—165,119
9,001—10,000	296,309—297,308
10,001—12,000	569,584—571,583
12,001—12,250	622,057—622,306
12,251—12,555	628,719—629,023
12,556—12,855	689,494—689,793
12,856—13,155	734,668—734,967
13,156—13,255	768,437—768,536
13,256—14,255	821,273—822,272
14,256—15,255	861,553—862,552

PHILADELPHIA, PA. **(234)** THIRD.

1—1,000	208,996—209,995
1,001—2,000	268,685—269,684
2,001—2,250	443,270—443,519
2,251—2,500	447,934—448,183
2,501—3,750	690,294—691,543

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. **(465)** FIRST.

2,551—2,750	22,674— 22,873
1—1,000	150,794—151,793
1,001—1,250	247,752—248,001
1,251—1,750	318,962—319,461
1,751—2,250	379,936—380,435
2,351—2,550	511,740—511,939
2,751—3,250	551,753—552,252
2,251—2,350	623,040—623,139
3,251—3,950	627,295—627,994

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. **(1,305)** CITY.

1—1,789	389,828—391,616

TENS.—*Continued.*

Bank Nos. (*Lower left corner.*) **Treasury Nos.** (*Upper right corner.*)

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. **(1,312)** FARMERS' AND MANUFACTURERS.

1—1,000	473,592—474,591
5,001—6,600	481,249—482,848
1,001—3,000	503,018—505,017
3,001—4,000	501,025—510,024
6,601—7,324	546,343—547,066
4,001—5,000	893,256—894,255

RED HOOK, N. Y. **(752)** FIRST.

1,901—2,874	81,458— 82,431
1— 500	420,678—421,177
501—1,200	447,234—447,933
1,201—1,400	776,087—776,236
1,401—1,900	851,664—852,163

RICHMOND, IND. **(2,090)** RICHMOND.

1—1,000	158,472—159,471
1,001—2,000	164,672—165,671
2,001—5,000	315,920—318,919
5,001—8,000	328,020—331,019
8,001—8,148	725,491—725,638

All counterfeits on this issue have the following numbers, Bank, 1,496; Treasury, 165,167.

☞ This bank was originally organized as No. 1,102, but was reorganized as No. 2,090. A very few notes are in circulation bearing the charter number, 1,102.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. **(1,362)** FLOWER CITY.

2,301—2,600	109,751—110,050
1,801—2,300	641,432—641,931
1— 100	660,639—660,738
101— 200	703,524—703,623
201— 300	767,473—767,572
301— 480	777,483—777,662
481— 660	791,878—792,057
661— 750	817,374—817,463
751—1,650	847,226—848,125
1,651—1,800	904,154—904,303

ROME, N. Y. **(1,376)** CENTRAL.

701— 804	14,638— 14,741
805—1,004	230,874—231,073
1,705—2,504	329,735—330,534
1,305—1,704	468,449—468,848
1— 250	516,424—516,673
1,005—1,304	718,900—719,199
251— 550	813,939—814,238
551— 700	945,516—945,665

SYRACUSE, N. Y. **(1,341)** SYRACUSE.

1,201—1,700	230,274—230,773
1,701—1,800	254,915—255,014
1—1,000	463,693—464,692
1,001—1,200	739,904—740,103

TROY, N. Y. **(992)** MUTUAL.

1— 600	90,202— 90,801
601—1,100	126,020—126,519
1,101—1,350	140,804—141,053
1,551—1,650	257,372—257,471
2,251—3,150	390,324—391,223
1,651—2,250	675,951—676,550
1,351—1,550	872,446—872,645

WATERFORD, N. Y. **(1,229)** SARATOGA COUNTY.

1— 600	419,089—419,688
601—1,200	810,069—810,668
1,201—1,400	902,224—902,423

☞ All counterfeits on this issue have the following numbers—Bank, 1,043; Treasury, 810,516.

WATKINS, N. Y. **(358)**

1— 300	395

TWENTIES.

Bank Nos. (*Lower Left-hand corner.*)	Treasury Nos. (*Upper Right-hand corner.*)
INDIANAPOLIS, IND. (55)	**FIRST**
1— 1,000	14,627— 15,626
1,001— 1,500	82,568— 83,067
6,501— 6,700	89,100— 89,299
1,501— 2,000	89,631— 90,130
6,701— 7,100	127,416—127,815
7,101— 8,100	170,295—171,294
8,101—12.100	172,790—176,789
12,101—13,100	178,377—179,376
13,101—14,500	241,662—243,061
2,001— 3,000	287,822—288,821
3,001— 4,000	295,857—296,856
18,001—18,500	361,579—362,078
4,001— 5,000	366,887—367,886
5,001— 6,000	375,415—376,414
6,001— 6,500	379,436—379,935
14,501—16,000	492,496—493,995
16,001—18,000	953,895—955,894
NEW YORK CITY. (29)	**FIRST.**
1—2,000	29— 2,028
2,001—3,500	10,135—11,634
3,501—4,000	17,393—17,892
4,001—4,400	28,416—28,815
4,401—4,500	28,816—28,915
4,501—5,000	3,907— 4,406
NEW YORK CITY. (1,370)	**MERCHANTS'.**
6,001— 7,000	23,564— 24,563
7,001— 8,000	125,816—126,815
11,001—12,000	273,161—274,160
12,001—12,200	309,520—309,719
8,001—11,000	478,685—481,684
1— 3,000	497,997—500,996
3,001— 4,000	819,194—820,193
4,001— 5,000	826,438—827,437
5,001— 6,000	828,508—829,507
NEW YORK CITY. (733)	**NATIONAL BANK. OF COMMERCE**
10,001—11,000	101,979—102,978
11,001—12,000	103,579—104,578
12,001—13,000	105,579—106,578
13,001—15,000	121,499—123,498
45,001—49,000	188,513—192,512
49,001—51,000	195.313—197,312
51,001—52,000	230,140—231.139
52,001—60,000	592,795—600,794
1— 1,000	884,456—885,455
1,001— 2,000	892,127—893,126
2,001— 3,000	†906,354—907,353
15,001—17,000	*906,131—908,130
17,001—19,000	909,338—911,337
19,001—21,000	912,838—914,837
21,001—25,000	915,068—919,067
3,001— 4,000	916,824—917,823
4,001— 5,000	936,279—937,278
25,001—40,000	*959,717—974,716
40,001—45,000	A967,722—972,721
5,001— 7,000	976,619—978,618
7,001—10,000	996,289—999,288

*This series in blue numbers. †This series in red numbers.

NEW YORK CITY. (964)	**MARKET.**
1—1,000	45,582— 46,581
1,001—2,000	48,889— 49,888
2,001—3,200	60,727— 61,926
3,201—4,400	647,239—648,438
NEW YORK CITY. (917)	**NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER.**
3,501—6,400	573,365—576,264
1—1,000	918,645—919,644
1,001—2,000	930,558—931,557
6,401—8,000	943,716—945,315
2,001—3,500	951,000—952,499
NEW YORK CITY. (905)	**TRADESMEN'S.**
5,701—6,200	362,025—362,524
7,701—8,700	404,163—405,162
6,701—7,700	427,771—428,770
2,201—3,200	692,879—693,878
6,201—6,700	726,147—726,546
3,201—3,700	821,664—822,163
3,701—4,500	893,693—894,492
1—1,000	908,875—909,874
4,501—5,200	936,306—937,005
1,001—2,000	971,191—972,190
001—2,200	980,226—980,425
01—5,700	989,840—990,339

TWENTIES.

Bank Nos. (*Lower Left-hand corner.*)	Treasury Nos. (*Upper Right-hand corner.*)
PHILADELPHIA, PA. (286)	**FOURTH.**
1—1,000	35,760— 36,759
2,501—2,900	137,078—137,477
2,901—2,998	409,203—409,300
1,001—2,500	554,659—556,158
PORTLAND, CONN. (1,013)	**FIRST.**
1—1,700	64,955— 66,654
1,701—2,100	294,357—294,756
2,101—2,500	305,930—306,329
3,001 —4,000	449,503—450,502
2,501—3,000	842,375—842,874
UTICA, N. Y. (1,392)	**ONEIDA.**
2,861—3,050	342,093—342,342
1—2,000	539,835—541,834
3,051—3,450	759,747—760,146
3,451—4,650	845,275—846,474
2,001—2,700	934,996—935,695
2,701—2,800	989,740—989,839

FIFTIES.

Bank Nos. [*Lower left-hand corner.*]	Treasury Nos. [*Upper right-hand corner.*]
BUFFALO, N. Y. (850)	**THIRD.**
1—200	87,264— 87,463
201—300	155,231—155,330
301—350	163,389—163,438
351—400	244,926—244,975
401—450	283,457—283,506
451—500	325,974—326,023
501—600	370,399—370,498
601—800	485,185—485,384
NEW YORK CITY. (376)	**CENTRAL.**
8,971—11,670	22— 2,721
1— 1,500	4,620— 6,119
1,501— 2,500	7,641— 8,640
2,501— 3,750	10,976— 11,225
2,751— 3,250	32,043— 32,542
3,251— 3,650	100,384—100,783
3,651— 5,150	141,075—142,574
5,151— 5,800	182,498—183,147
5,801— 6,470	184,269—184,938
6,471— 6,670	240,635—240,834
6,671— 6,870	242,695—242,894
6,871— 7,070	246,965—247,164
7,071— 7,470	254,096—254,495
7,471— 7,870	316,656—317,055
7,871— 8,170	327,571—327,870
8,171— 8,370	347,791—347,990
8,371— 8,670	371,919—372,218
8,671— 8,970	404,838—405,137
NEW YORK CITY. (1,250)	**MECHANICS'.**
1—600	145,353—145,952
601—900	423,735—424,034
NEW YORK CITY. (1,121)	**METROPOLITAN.**
1— 1,000	151,036—152,035
1,001— 2,700	153,067—154,766
2,701— 3,700	225,013—226,012
3,701— 6,700	227,423—230,422
6,701— 9,450	230,723—233,472
9,451—10,450	248,182—248,181
10,451—10,650	342,143—342,342
10,651—11,450	354,193—354,992
11,451—12,450	395,921—396,920
12,451—13,450	454,142—455,141
NEW YORK CITY. (733)	**NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.**
1— 1,000	91,598— 92,597
1,001— 2,000	92,798— 93,797
2,001— 4,000	97,963— 99,962
4,001— 7,000	112,532—115,531
7,001—10,000	117,499—120,498
10,001—12,000	235,214—237,213
12,001—18,000	540,214—546,213
18,001—22,000	547,321—551,320

FIFTIES.

NEW YORK CITY. **(687)** NATIONAL BROADWAY.

1—1,500	67,304— 68,803
1,501—1,700	240,395—240,591
1,701—2,100	245,991—246,390
2,101—2,240	259,595—259,731
2,241—2,690	277,600—278,049
2,691—3,190	326,024—326,523
3,191—3,690	362,929—363,428
3,691—4,290	386,125—386,724
4,291—4,890	450,748—451,347
4,891—5,390	560,893—561,392

NEW YORK CITY. **(905)** TRADESMENS'.

1— 700	101,369—102,068
701— 950	196,131—196,380
951—1,150	211,429—211,628
1,151—1,350	276,966—277,165
1,351—1,650	309,592—309,891
1,651—1,950	372,959—373,258
1,951—2,284	441,256—441,589
2,285—2,618	573,142—573,475

NEW YORK CITY. **(1,278)** UNION.

1— 600	147,859—148,458
601—1,000	242,145—242,544

ONE HUNDREDS.

Bank Nos. (*Lower left corner.*)	**Treasury Nos.** (*Upper right corner.*)

BALTIMORE, MD. **(1,109)** NAT. EXCHANGE.

1— 750	131,004—131,753
751— 850	141,639—144,738
851—1,350	247,682—248,181
1,351—1,750	422,975—423,374
1,751—2,750	482,997—483,996

BOSTON, MASS. **(200)** FIRST.

1—1,000	543— 1,542
1,001—1,500	6,599— 7,098
1,501—2,100	16,176— 16,775
2,101—2,600	24,683— 25,182
2,601—3,600	33,120— 34,119
3,601—6,100	472,051—474,550

BOSTON, MASS. **(1,295)** NAT. REVERE.

1— 660	152,250—152,909
661—2,660	569,542—571,541

CINCINNATI, OHIO. **(630)** OHIO.

1—350	54,472— 55,121
351—600	89,456— 89,705
601—900	109,719—110,018

ONE HUNDREDS.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS. **(799)** MERCHANTS'.

1— 600	82,483— 83,082
601—1,200	275,946—276,545
1,201—1,700	424,135—424,634
1,701—2,200	517,345—517,834
2,201—2,699	574,370—574,868

NEW YORK CITY. **(376)** CENTRAL.

8,971—11,670	22 - 2,721
1— 1,500	4,620— 6,119
1,501— 2,500	7,641— 8,640
2,501— 2,750	10,976— 11,225
2,751— 3,250	32,043— 32,412
3,251— 3,650	100,384—100,783
3,651— 5,150	141,075—142,574
5,151— 5,800	182,498—183,147
5,801— 6,470	184,269—184,938
6,471— 6,670	240,635—240,834
6,671— 6,870	242,695—242,894
6,871— 7,070	246,965—247,164
7,071— 7,470	254,096—254,495
7,471— 7,870	316,656—317,055
7,871— 8,170	327,571—327,870
8,171— 8,370	347,791—347,990
8,371— 8,670	371,919—372,218
8,671— 8,970	404,838—405,137

PITTSBURGH, PA. **(668)** PITTSBURGH N. B. OF COMMERCE.

☞The numbers given below are of the series of 1875, as this is the issue that has been counterfeited. All notes of the old series can be taken as genuine.

☞*A few counterfeits on this bank have been seen, numbered correctly. A complete description of this note, enabling any one to detect it, is given page* 70.

1—167	28,228—28,394
168—282	75,050—75,164

PITTSFIELD, MASS. **(1,260)** PITTSFIELD NATIONAL.

1— 250	146,874—147,123
251— 300	390,801—390,850
301— 400	431,210—431,309
401— 550	469,551—469,700
551— 830	489,453—489,732
831—1,130	529,182—529,481
1,131—1,530	595,671—596,070

WILKES BARRE, PA. **(104)** SECOND.

1— 500	7,106— 7,605
501— 660	28,430—28,586
661— 922	42,592—42,853
923—1,422	57,138—57,637

☞**Numbers of series of 1875 not given, except Pittsburgh N. B. of Com. above.**

List of National Banks with other Check Letters than A B C and D.

That have two sets of Check Letters, caused by the original plates having been worn out or accidentally broken, and new plates prepared with new Check Letters.

5's. (Plate 5, 5, 5, 5.)

Original Check-Letters, A. B. C. D. *New Check-Letters*, E. F. G. H.

Amsterdam, N. Y., Manufacturers' National Bank. Charter No. 2239.

Boston, Mass., Columbian National Bank. Charter No. 1629.

Boston, Mass., Maverick National Bank. Charter No. 677.

Boston, Mass., Monnt Vernon National Bank. Charter No. 716.

Boston, Mass., National Bank of the Republic. Charter No. 379.

Cooperstown, N. Y., First National Bank. Charter No. 280.

New York, N. Y., Importers' and Traders' National Bank. Charter No. 1231.

New York, N. Y. St. Nicholas National Bank. Charter No. 972.

Philadelphia, Pa., Keystone National Bank. Charter No. No. 2291.

Providence, R. I., Commercial National Bank. Charter No. 1319.

10's & 20's. (Plate 10, 10, 10, 20.)

Original Check-Letters, A. B. C. A. *New Check-Letters*, D. E. F. B.

Hoboken, N. J., First National Bank. Charter No. 1441.

New Haven, Conn., National Tradesmens' Bank. Charter No. 1202.

New Bedford, Mass., Merchants' National Bank. Charter No. 799. This bank had first a plate 10, 10, 10, 20. Check-Letter on the 20, A; then a new plate of four twenties. New Check-Letters, B. C. D. E.

20's. (Plate, 20, 20, 20, 20.)

New Bedford, Mass, First National Bank. Charter No. 261. This bank had first a plate 20, 20, 50, 100; Check-Letters A. B. C. D. Then a new plate 20, 20, 20, 20; Check-Letters, C. D. E. F.

50's & 100's. (Plate 50, 100.)

Original Check-Letters A. A. *New Check-Letters*, B. B.

New York, N. Y., Gallatin National Bank. Charter No 1324.

COUNTERFEIT UNITED STATES NOTES.

On the reference card we divide United States notes designated by the Treasury Department as "new issue" (so called because they superceded the first issue, or demand notes) into four series: 1st.—Those issued under act of February 25, 1862, and exchangeable at par for United States bonds. A second issue under the same act, called "new series," (the words "new series" being printed on all this issue just below the number) were not exchangeable for United States bonds, (see back of both this and the first issue). 3d.—Those issued under the act of July 11, 1862, of which only the "ones" and "twos" bear the date of the act. 4th.—Those issued under the act of March 3, 1863. All of these issues bear the signatures of L. E. Chittenden, as Register, and F. E. Spinner, as Treasurer. The act of March 3, 1863, limited the time United States notes of February 25, 1862, (first issue) could be exchanged at par for United States bonds to July 1, 1863. In consequence of the demand of some banks, subsequent to July, 1863, for United States bonds in exchange for these convertible notes, the Treasurer issued orders to the Assistant Treasurers to forward these notes for redemption; and they were retired as rapidly as they came into the Treasury. This policy has left very few of these convertible notes in circulation. Of these issues but two counterfeits have been put in circulation (out of the fifteen issued) that would be likely to deceive an expert—Fifties and One Thousands.

The counterfeits of the "series of 1869" were considered so dangerous as to warrant the Treasury in preparing new plates for both the Fifties and Five Hundreds.

In the following list we have not been able to satisfy ourselves in regard to all the check-letters given, as the Treasury, while having a complete set of counterfeits of all issues and denominations, has not all the different check-letters of each denomination counterfeited. In order fully to protect our patrons, we give all the check-letters of each denomination which have been reported counterfeited upon fair authority. We print the check-letters in full-face type **(A)** **(B)** **(C)** **(D)** where we have examined the counterfeit; the letters given in plain Roman (A) (B) (C) (D) are those reported in circulation which we have not seen. We will be much obliged if bankers or others will forward to us, at our expense, for examination, any counterfeit of which we do not give the check-letter in full-face type.

United States notes are printed in sheets of four notes of one denomination on each sheet. The notes are lettered, respectively, in the upper and lower corners, diagonally opposite A, B, C and D. Each United States note has a distinct number, and the notes are always numbered in their order on the sheets; thus, all notes of letter A will be 1, or a number which if divided by 4 would leave 1 remainder; B, 2 remainder; C, 3 remainder, and D, 4, or the number will be divided by 4 without a remainder. This test, while not by any means certain, will enable one to detect one-third of the counterfeits in circulation. *Any United States note upon which the number cannot be divided by four without showing the above result is a counterfeit.* Bear in mind that all genuine notes with letters A and C will have odd numbers, and all with B and D even numbers.

We think the following list will be found to be one of the most complete published. The public can rest assured that it is perfectly trustworthy, that it embraces all the counterfeits known at the Treasury, and such counterfeits only as are, or have been, in actual circulation.

ONES.

(A) **B** (C) **D**

Act July 11, 1862. Dated August 1, 1862.

A poor counterfeit. Engraving very coarse, particularly the head of Chase. Numbers irregular and of bad color. On the genuine the small "ones" in circles in border at top and bottom of note are very plain; in counterfeit they can hardly be distinguished. It is impossible to trace the lines in the lathe work.

ONES.

Act March 3, 1863. **D** Series of 1875.

A very poor counterfeit, and not likely to deceive. Signed A. U. Wyman, Treasurer. The specimen seen here is one-eighth of an inch longer than the genuine. We do not think the note worthy a detailed description.

TWOS.

Act July 11, 1862. **B C D** Dated August 1, 1862.

A poor counterfeit. Engraving very coarse, especially the head of Hamilton. Shading of the words "United States" in large letters and engraving of "National Bank Note Company" in lower border of face of note poorly done. Impossible to trace the lines in the lathe work.

TWOS.

Act March 3, 1863. **D** Series of 1875.

A photographic note, so poorly executed that a description is not needed. All we think necessary is that the public should be reminded of its existence.

FIVES.

Act February 25, 1862. **A** Dated March 10, 1862.

This note is one of the convertible series. Engraving of vignette of Hamilton and statue of Liberty much coarser than in genuine. Numbering very poor. Impossible to trace lines in lathe work surrounding large "5" on face or in green tint on back of note.

FIVES.

Act February 25, 1862. **A** Dated March 1, 1863.

A poor counterfeit. This note has what is known as a "convertible" back. All genuine notes of this issue are dated March 10, 1862. As this counterfeit is dated March 10, 1863, its detection is a matter of certainty, even to those unacquainted with the genuine.

FIVES.

A (B) (C) **D**

Act March 3, 1863. Dated March 10, 1863.

A poor counterfeit. Engraving of the vignette of Hamilton and statue of Liberty very coarse. Shading of "United States" in large letters on face of note poorly done. Impossible to trace the lines in the lathe work.

FIVES.

Act March 3, 1863. **C** Series of 1875.

This note is very well printed, and presents a good general appearance; lettering remarkably clear; lathe work very good. An attempt has been made to imitate the fibre paper by printing the lines, but this can readily be detected. Engraving of head of Jackson and vignette in centre of note poorly done. On the genuine, below the words "Series of" and "1875," in upper left of note, there is a flourish; on the counterfeit there is none. On the counterfeit, in the line "Engraved & Printed at the Bureau of Engraving & Printing," there is no loop in the top of the "&'s." On the genuine this loop is very distinct. On the genuine, the lines on the shield in lower right of face of note are so fine as to be almost imperceptible. On the counterfeit they are quite a distance apart, and clearly visible.

As this plate is in the hands of the counterfeiters, all notes of this series must be carefully examined. All five dollar notes of the series of 1875 are signed John Allison, Register, and John C. New or A. U. Wyman, Treasurer.

FIVES.

D.

Act March 3, 1863. Series of 1875.

A poor photographic counterfeit, signed John Allison, Register, and A. U. Wyman, Treasurer, numbered B 8058120, and all notes printed from this negative will have the same number. *The pink cycloid work over and above the signature of A. U. Wyman, Treasurer, and the pink seal have been removed.* The *only* color on face of note is the Treasury number, which is poorly tinted, having been traced with a pen. Paper greasy and tender. This counterfeit note is 3/8 of an inch shorter than the genuine. "Series 1875" on lower right of note is *black* on counterfeit and *pink* on genuine.

FIVES.

D.

Act March 3, 1863. Series of 1875.

This counterfeit, which recently appeared in Kentucky, is evidently made from the same plate as the one described above, as the numbers are the same—Plate 14, signed John Allison, Reg., A. U. Wyman, Treas. It is like the photo-lithographic or carbon process, and 7-16 of an inch shorter than genuine, printed on localized fibre paper; color in numbers and seal, a brick-red. The dotted lines in face of Jackson are wanting. Several ellipsis in border containing the words "United, Five, States," are blurred and blackened in counterfeit; in genuine all are sharp and clear. The lathe work and lettering somewhat blurred. The figures "1875" in genuine in red ink, in upper right corner, between "S" in States and the counter (V) are wanting in counterfeit examined.

FIVES.

Act March 3, 1863. **A D** Series of 1875.

This counterfeit which appeared in February, 1883, in New York City is numbered B 3,420,232, check letter A, signed John Allison, Register, and A. V. Wyman, Treasurer. It is a poor counterfeit and not worthy of a detailed description. It is badly printed and numbered, and will not deceive, if the public will remember that such a note is in existence. A second edition has appeared, the only difference being it is check letter D.

TENS.

B C

Act February 25, 1862. Dated March 10, 1862

This note is one of the convertible series. Engraving coarse, numbering poorly done. On the genuine, the words "Printed by the National Bank Note Co." in the lower left corner on face of note touch the hair-line inside of border of note. On the counterfeit seen, they are one-sixteenth of an inch above the line.

The Government has in its possession seven distinct counterfeits on this denomination and issue. There is also a spurious issue of these notes which was printed from a plate surreptitiously gotten out of one of the bank-note companies. It bears a counterfeit seal, and is likely to deceive.

TENS.

(A) **B C** (D) New Series

Act February 25, 1862. Dated March 10, 1862.

A good counterfeit. Engraving well done. Lathe work very good. On the genuine, the end of the line upon which the number is printed comes below the words "new series"; on the counterfeit, the end of this line comes about the centre of the words. Numbering very fair.

TENS.

" **A** (B) (C) **D** New Series.

Act March 3, 1363. Dated March 10, 1863.

A good counterfeit. Vignette of Lincoln remarkably well engraved. Engraving of Eagle in centre of note presents a scratchy appearance. Lathe work in green tint irregular. On the left of the large "10's" in green on face of note there are four distinct green dots on the genuine; on the counterfeit there are but three. The numbering on this counterfeit is unusually well done.

TENS.

Act March 3, 1863. **C** Series of 1875.

This note is signed John Allison, Register, and Jno. C. New, Treasurer. Notice the irregular shape of the letters in line top of border of counterfeit, "This note is a legal tender for ten dollars." On the counterfeit there is no space between the words *for* and *ten*. In the word printing, just below the words "for ten," the last four letters, "TING," are italic in the counterfeit. The numbers are irregular, and lathe work, particularly in upper right corner, is blurred.

TWENTIES.

B C

Act February 25, 1862. Dated March 10, 1862.

This note is one of the convertible series. A poor counterfeit. Engraving of vignette in centre of note poorly done. Impossible to trace lines in the lathe work. Engraving of words "American Bank Note Co., New York," in centre of lower border on face of counterfeit very coarse and irregular.

TWENTIES.

Act February 25, 1862. Dated March 10, 1862.

A (B) (C) (D) New Series.

A very poor counterfeit. Engraving very coarse, especially of vignette in centre of note. Lathe work on back of note so coarse as to be hardly an imitation of the genuine. The engraving of the words "Payable at the Treasury," &c., under the vignette, is so poorly done that almost any one could readily detect this note.

TWENTIES.

Act March 3, 1863. **A** Dated March 10, 1863.

A very poor counterfeit. Engraving coarse. A certain test may be had as this note has a convertible back No genuine convertible notes issued under this act.

TWENTIES.

Act March 3, 1863. Dated March 10, 1863.

A (B) (C) (D) New Series.

A poor counterfeit. Engraving especially of vignette in centre of note, very coarse. Shading of "United States," in large letters on face of note poorly done. Lathe work on back of note so coarse as to be hardly an imitation of genuine.

TWENTIES.

A B C D

Act March 3, 1863. Series of 1875.

This note presents a remarkably good appearance at first sight, but will not bear a close examination. It was the opinion at first that it was all pen-and-ink work, but as a number of these counterfeits have appeared, it is thought that the outlines are photographed in some manner, and the notes are finished with a pen. The notes are signed John Allison, Register, and John C. New, Treasurer. We do not think a detailed description of this counterfeit is necessary, as an examination of the note will instantly reveal its character.

TWENTIES.

A B C D

Act March 3, 1863. Series of 1878.

This note closely resembles the counterfeit of the series of 1875, signed John Allison, Register, and Jas. Gilfillan, Treasurer. Is what is known as pen-and-ink work, and is not dangerous.

FIFTIES.

Act February 25, 1862. **C** Dated March 10, 1862.

This note is one of the convertible series. A poor counterfeit. "Series 1" under number in upper right corner, and figure 2 under letter C on upper left of note. Engraving poor, especially of the vignette of Hamilton. Numbering very imperfect.

FIFTIES.

Act of March 3, 1863. Dated March 10, 1863.

A B C D New Series, 1.

A poor counterfeit. Engraving of vignette of Hamilton poorly done. Shading of "United States," in large letters on face of note, coarse. Numbering imperfect. Lathe work irregular. On these counterfeits the distance between the signatures of Chittenden and Spinner is 1⅛ inches; on all genuine notes of this issue and series, "new series, 1," below the number, the distance is 1⅝ inches.

FIFTIES.

A C D

Act March 3, 1863. Dated March 10, 1863.

Patented April 28th, 1863, New Series, 2.
on upper left of note.

One of the most dangerous counterfeits in existence. Engraving of vignette of Hamilton fully equal to the genuine. Numbering excellent. The buttons on the coat are not as distinct as on the genuine. On the genuine, the white lines that divide the nine small 50's surrounding the large 50, on both ends of the note, can be seen to cross the centre af the large 0. On the counterfeits, they do not. On left end of back of note the cipher in second 50 from the botton is omitted. This omission renders the detection of this counterfeit a certainty.

FIFTIES.

Act March 3, 1863. **B** *Series of* 1869.

A good counterfeit. Genuine notes of the issue were all printed on fibre paper; no attempt is made to imitate the fibre on this counterfeit. Lathe work well done. numbering good. On the genuine, between "Series of" and "1869," on upper left of face of note, is a small flourish. This is omitted on the counterfeit.

FIFTIES.

Act March 3, 1863. **D** *Series of* 1875.

This note is calculated at first sight to deceive any person not handling much money. It is a cleverly-done pen-and-ink counterfeit, the work being similar to the counterfeit $20's of the same series, described on opposite page. We do not think our patrons need to fear this note if they will simply remember that it is in existence.

ONE HUNDREDS.

Act February 25, 1862. **B C** Dated March 10, 1862.

A poor counterfeit. This note is one of the convertible series. There are probably very few genuine notes in circulation. "Series 1," just below the number. In the numbering, the figures used are much longer than the genuine; are imperfect, and of bad color. The engraving of the feathers on the eagle's wing is coarsely done, and gives the work a scratchy appearance. Lathe work very poor.

FIVE HUNDREDS.

Act March 3. 1863. **B C** *Series of* 1869.

Unquestionably one of the most dangerous counterfeits in existence. The engraving and workmanship nearly equal to the genuine; the lathe-work is excellent, numbering of the work fair, and color good. The star on the right of the Treasury number is somewhat blurred. The portrait of J. Q. Adams is excellent, but the lobe of the ear is very indistinct. In the counterfeit, the button upon the coat nearest the lappel is almost square—in the genuine it is round. The vignette of the figure of Justice is finely engraved with the exception of the following points. As the scale is held aloft in the left hand, the upright holding the beam is crooked, and is larger in the counterfeit than in the genuine—in the genuine the upright shows only to the lower part of the hand, while in the counterfeit it shows to the second finger from the base; the white curve in the arm is a perfect oval in the genuine, while in the counterfeit it is not. The left foot of the vignette, as it extends from the garment, presents a clubbed appearance in the counterfeit, while the toes are short and not one-half the length of the genuine. The parallel ruling is excellent; the note is printed on fibre paper, and signed John Allison, Register, and F. E. Spinner, Treasurer. Bankers and others should receive these notes with great care, as it is only by a comparison with the genuine that the majority of experts can positively decide as to the genuineness of a note of this class. Nearly all of this issue have been retired by the Treasury, very few genuine notes now being in circulation.

ONE THOUSANDS.

Act March 3, 1863. **A B D** Dated March 10, 1862.
Dated March 10, 1863.

A very dangerous counterfeit. Engraving nearly equal to the genuine. A singular mistake was made in the genuine issue under this act, which the counterfeiters copied, that of dating the notes March 10, 1862 instead of 1863; this error was corrected in a subsequent issue of the genuine.

On the face of the counterfeit the lathe-work in the border and on the corner of the note is much inferior to the genuine.

On left end of face of note, in border, the words "Act of March 3, 1863." are much coarser than in genuine.

The circles of 1,000 that surround the vignette of Morris are much more irregular on the counterfeit than on the genuine.

On the counterfeit the face of Morris is more front view. On genuine the eyes cast more to the left.

The imprint "American Bank Note Co," on right end of border, is much narrower than on the genuine.

On back of note the four points at each end of note are much more pointed than on genuine.

These differences were all noted by comparison with a genuine note of same date and check-letter.

The following description was published shortly after this counterfeit appeared, and was prepared at the Treasury Department—

"General appearance very good and work well executed; paper made greasy to make it appear genuine. In the centre of the bill the vignette of Robert Morris, though well formed, looks as if pock-marked, and white of eyes like pin holes; eye-brows irregular; nose as if pinched, and the shadow on its left, near the point, seems a part of that organ; while the original has a bright, intelligent face, and nose straight and clearly defined. Large words 'United States' rather dark, especially the shading; lathe-work in die and that in the border well done, but not as clear and plain as in the original; all the lettering in the bill shows the ink plainly, as if India ink. This may also be said of the the signatures, looking as if stamped; that of Spinner being a plain imitation; that of Chittenden has a striking defect, its termination forming a serpent's head; the seal is not perfectly round. The back of the bill shows no prominent defects, only a general dingy appearance."

Very few of these genuine notes are now outstanding, as the Treasury has been retiring them as rapidly, as possible since this counterfeit appeared.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT TREASURER U. S.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO, Nov. 20, 1882.

SIR: I inclose herewith description of the $500 Counterfeit Treasury Note, series of 1869, which has been made up in this office with the assistance of your Special Agent, Mr. Dickerman. Respectfully,

L. MARKBREIT,
Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

B. G. UNDERWOOD,
No. 267 Broadway, New York.

Description of the Counterfeit $500 U. S. Treasury Note, Series of 1869.

Unquestionably one of the most dangerous counterfeits in existence. The engraving and workmanship nearly equal to the genuine; the lathe work is excellent, numbering of the work fair, and color good. The star on the right of the Treasury number is somewhat blurred. The portrait of J. Q. Adams is excellent, but the lobe of the ear is very indistinct. In the counterfeit, the button upon the coat near the lappel is almost square—in the genuine, it is round. The vignette of the figure of Justice is finely engraved with the following points: As the scale is held aloft in the left hand, the upright holding the beam is crooked and is larger in the counterfeit than in the genuine—in the genuine the upright shows only to the lower part of the hand, while in the counterfeit it shows to the second finger from the base; the white curve in the arm is a perfect oval in the genuine, while in the counterfeit it is not. The left foot of the vignette, as it extends from the garment, presents a clubbed appearance in the counterfeit, while the toes are short and not one half the length of the genuine. The parrallel ruling is excellent; the note is printed on fiber paper, and signed John Allison, Register, and F. E. Spinner, Treasurer,

L. MARKBREIT,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

CANADIAN BANK NOTES.

J. B. Rhodes, Broker, Corner State and Congress streets, Boston, furnishes the following information regarding Canadian Currency, together with buying price, corrected to date:—

Bills on New Brunswick	99
New Foundland	98
Nova Scotia	99
Ontario	99¼
Prince Edward Island	98½
Quebec	99¼
Vancouver Island	93

COUNTERFEIT CANADIAN NOTES.

DENOMINATION.	PLACE.	PROVINCE.	NAME OF BANK AND DESCRIPTION.
$1.....	.....	.....	Dominion of Canada. Old Issue, Letter D. Dated Ottawa, July 1, 1870. The lathe work on this note is irregular and blurred.
$1.....	Charlottetown.	Prince Edward's Island..	Union Bank of Prince Edward's Island. Photographic counterfeit. Poorly done. No. 30,252.
$5.....	....do	....do.....	Union Bank of Prince Edward's Island. (Old Issue.) Photographic counterfeit. Not dangerous.
$2.....	....do	....do.....	Union Bank of Prince Edward's Island. (New Issue.) Engraving coarse, and not at all likely to deceive.
$4.....	Toronto.....	Ontario..... ..	The Dominion Bank. (Old Issue.) Letter B. Dated February 1, 1881. Lathe work irregular.
$4.....	Montreal.....	Quebec.....	City Bank of Montreal.
$4.....	St. John.....	New Brunswick.....	Bank of British North America. Photograph not dangerous. Numbered 74,981.
$5.....	Halifax	Nova Scotia	Bank of Nova Scotia. Photograph very poorly done. Plate B. Specimen seen numbered 126,304.
$5.....	Montreal.....	Quebec.....	Bank of British North America. (Old Issue.) Photograph poorly done. Numbered 44,490.
$5.....	Toronto.....	Ontario	Canadian Bank of Commerce. This counterfeit bears the vignette of the "Queen," and is signed by Wm. McMaster and E. J. Smith. On either side of the vignette is a large "V" in green tint with the word "five" printed across each in large black letters; at each corner of the note is the figure "5" in large type with black shading, and over the vignette is printed "Bank of Commerce" in large black type, and around the edge is the word "five" printed in small characters. This counterfeit may be detected by the poor quality of the paper; the signature of the countersigning officer, "E. J. Smith," seems to have been stamped with a rubber stamp, and not written.
$5.....	Charlottetown.	Prince Edward's Island..	Union Bank of Prince Edward's Island. Photographic counterfeit. Work poor. (Plate A.)
$10....	Montreal	Quebec.....	Bank of British North America.
$10....	....do	....do	City Bank of Montreal.
$10....	Quebec	Quebec	La Banque Nationale. The ten counterfeit of the La Banque Nationale is poorly done; the work is poor throughout. In the centre is a train of cars going from right to left. The bill is dated Avril 28, 1860, with Ottawa in red letters at each end. It is not at all likely to deceive.
$10....	Toronto	Ontario	Ontario Bank. (New Issue.) Letter A. The genuine has a green tint all over it, and the words TEN in large letters across the middle of the bill, while the counterfeit has in it small letters within two large ones, thus: X Ten Dollars X The genuine has on the left lower end a bridge with canal boat, while the counterfeit has a woodman cutting down a tree. The genuine has in lower right corner a bridge with cattle in the foreground, while the counterfeit has a figure of commerce. The counterfeit is dated Nov. 1, 1870. ☞ *As the counterfeit is not an imitation the above description will enable any one to detect it.*
$10....	Fredericton ..	New Brunswick.....	Peoples' Bank of New Brunswick. Letter A. Photographic note. Not at all dangerous.

CANADIAN NOTES—STOLEN BILLS.

$1's...	Legal tenders.	Toronto issue.....	Nos. 505,001 to 506,000 inclusive.
$2's...	....do	.... do.....	Nos. 145,001 to 146,000 inclusive.
$2's...	....do	.... do.....	Nos. 155,001 to 156,000 inclusive.
$10's..	Montreal.....	Quebec.....	* Consolidated Bank of Montreal.

Canadian Bank-Notes.—Raised Bills.

Denomin'al value.	Place.	Province.	Name of Bank.
$1 to $ 4	Toronto.....	Ontario.....	Dominion of Canada. (New Issue.)
$1 to $10	Montreal.....	Quebec.....	City Bank of Montreal.
$4 to $10	Toronto.....	Ontario.....	Canadian Bank of Commerce. (Old Issue.)
$5 to $10	do	do	Canadian Bank of Commerce. (New Issue.)
$5 to $10	do	do	Imperial Bank of Canada.

☞None of the above are dangerous, and all can be readily detected.

Canadian Banks that have been Consolidated with others.

Place.	Province.	Name of Bank.	February Quotations.
Montreal.....	Quebec.....	City Bank of Montreal..... New Consolidated Bank of Montreal. Bills are redeemed at par in Montreal.	96¼
Do.....	...Do.....	Commercial Bank of Canada..... Consolidated with Merchants' Bank of Montreal..... Bills redeemed by latter at par.	99¼
Do.....	...Do.....	Royal Canadian Bank of Montreal..... New Consolidated Bank of Montreal. Bills redeemed at par in Montreal.	99¼
Niagara	.....	Gore Bank of Niagara..... Consolidated with the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Toronto Bills redeemed at par by latter.	99¼
St. Catherines	Ontario.....	Niagara District Bank..... Consolidated with Imperial Bank of Toronto. Bills redeemed by latter bank.	99¼
Toronto.....	...Do.....	St. Lawrence Bank..... Consolidated with Standard Bank of Canada. Bills redeemed by latter bank.	99¼

Failed Canadian Banks and Banks in Liquidation.

Bank of Acadia, Nova Scotia.....	Worthless.
Bank of Clifton.....	do.
Bank of Liverpool, Nova Scotia.....	do.
Bank of Prince Edward's Island.....	20 cents.
Bank of Western Canada.....	Worthless.
Colonial Bank of Canada.....	do.
Commercial Bank of New Brunswick.....	do.
Consolidated Bank of Montreal.....	99¼ cents.
$10's on this bank have been stolen. Refuse all of this denomination signed by W. Irwin.	
International Bank of Canada, Toronto.....	Worthless.
Mechanics' Bank of Montreal.....	do.
Mechanics' Bank of St. Johns.....	do.
Stadaeona Bank of Quebec.....	99¼ cents.
Westmoreland Bank of New Brunswick.....	Worthless.
Zimmerman's Bank.....	do.

FOREIGN GOLD, SILVER, AND BANK-NOTES,

AND THEIR PRESENT VALUES.

Corrected to date by ZIMMERMANN & FORSHAY, 19 Wall Street, New York,

DEALERS IN

Bullion, Specie, and Foreign Bank-Notes. Railroad Stocks, Bonds, and Mining Stocks bought and sold strictly on commission for cash or on margin.

We pay for Brazilian Milres Currency, 36c. Nova Scotia, 99c. Pr. E. Island, 99c. [present.
Havana Pesos, Currency, 40c Bank of Prince Edward's Island, (snspended,) no market for the
Canada Bank-Notes, 99½. Suspended Bank-Notes, Mechanics' Bank, Montreal, worthless.

UNITED STATES.

Gold.

California Quintuple Eagle...	$53.55
Double Eagle	20.00
Eagle	10.00
Half Eagle	5.00
Quarter Eagle	2.50
Three Dollars	3.00
One Dollar	1.00
California Gold	.98
Georgia Gold, 22 carat fine	.94
Bechtler Dollar	.95
Bechtler, Rutherford	2.40
Bechtler 5, C. Rutherford	4.75

Silver.

Subsidiary mutilated Silver, per oz	$1.03
Standard Silver	.99⅞
Trade Dollar	.99⅝
Half Dollar	50
Quarter Dollar	.25
Twenty Cents	.20
Dime	.10
Half Dime	.05
Three Cents	.03

AUSTRIA.

Gold.

Quadruple Ducat	$8.80
One Ducat	2.20
Sovereign	6.72
Half Sovereign	3.38
4 Florins (10 Francs)	1.90

Silver.

Specie Dollar	.8
One Florin	.37

Bank-Notes.

1 Guilder	$0.11
5 Guilder	2.03
10 Guilder	4.10
50 Guilder	20.50
100 Guilder	41.00
1,000 Guilder	410.00

In lots 41 to 41½.

BELGIUM.

Gold, Silver, and Currency the same as France.

BRAZIL AND PORTUGAL.

Gold.

Crown	$5.75
Moldore	4.75

Silver.

640 Reis, Portugal	$0.69
960 Reis, "	
1,000 Reis, Brazil	.4
2,000 Reis, "	.8
Cruzado	.4

CANADA.

Silver.

Canada, 50 cents	$0.48
Canada, 25 cents	.24
Canada, 20 cents	.19
Canada, 10 cents	.09¼
Canada, 5 cents	.04¾

In lots at 97c. per Dollar.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Gold.

Doubloon	$15.50
Half Doubloon	7.75
Pistole	3.87
Half Pistole	1.93
One-Fourth Pistole	.96
Four Escudos	7.75

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Silver.

Eight Reels	$0.80
Four Reals	.40
Two Reals	.20
One Real	.10

CHILI

Gold.

Doubloon	$15.50
Pistole	3.87

Silver.

1 Peso	$0.79
½ Peso	.39
¼ Peso	.19
1-10 Peso	.07
Chilian Peso	.79
Eight Reals	.79
Two Reals	19
One Real	.09
One-Half Real	.04

Bank-Notes.

1 Peso	$0.40

CHINA.—HONG KONG.

Bank-Notes.

$5	$4.06

ENGLAND.

Gold.

Five Sovereigns	$24.50
One Sovereign	4.84
Half Sovereign	2.42
Double Guinea	10.25
One Guinea	5.12
Half Guinea	2.56
Third Guinea	1.70

Silver.

Crown	$1.17
Crown, Anne	1.17
Crown, 1662	1.17
Half Crown	.58
Half Crown, George II	.58
Half Crown, Victoria	.58
Two Shilling, or 1 Florin	.47
One Shilling	.23
Sixpence	.11
Four Pence	.11
Three Pence	.05
Two Pence	.04
Per £	4.76

Bank-Notes.

£1	$4.81
£5	24.10
£10	48.20
£20	96.40
£50	241.00
£100	482.00
£200	964.00
£300	1,446.00

BRITISH COLONIES.

Gold

One Mohur, India	$7.10
One Mohur, East India	7.08
Half Sovereign	2.41
New Foundland, $2	1.95

Silver.

Sierra Leon Co. Dol	$0.80
One Dollar, 1791	.80
Three Guilders	.75

Bank-Notes.

Australian, £1	$4.25
$5.00, British Guiana	4.25
New Zealand, £1	4.22
New Zealand, £5	21.25
New Zealand, £10	42.50

FRANCE.

Gold.

Louis d'Or	$4.50
Five Francs	.96
Ten Francs	1.91
Twenty Francs	3.84
Forty Francs	7.68
Fifty Francs	9.55
One hundred Francs	19.20

Silver.

Crown, Louis XIV	$0.90
Quarter Crown	.20
Eighth Crown	.10
Five Franes	.93
Two Franes	.36
One Frane	.18
Half Franc, 50 Centimes	.09
Twenty Centimes	.03

Bank-Notes.

5 Franes	$.95
20 Francs	3.80
50 Francs	9.50
100 Franes	19.00
500 Francs	95.00
1,000 Franes	190.00

GERMANY.

Gold.

Twenty Marks	$4.74
Ten Marks	2.37
Five Marks	1.18
Ten Thalers	7.80
Five Thalers	3.90
Two and a half Thalers	1.95
Fred. d'Or	3.90
Double Fred. d'Or	7.80
Caroline	4.75
Ducat	2.20
Five Guilders	1.95
Quintuple Ducat	11.00

Silver.

Five Marks	$1.15
Two Marks	.46
One Mark	.23
50 Pfennig (½ Mark)	.11
20 Pfennig	.04
10 Pfennig	.02
5 Pfennig	.01
Thaler	.69
Double Thaler (called)	1.15
Specie Dollar	.85
Rix Dollar	.85
Double Guilder (called)	.62
One Florin	.32
Half Crown	.80

Bank-Notes.

5 Marks	$1.17
20 Marks	4.70
30 Marks	11.75
100 Marks	23.50
500 Marks	117.50
1,000 Marks	235.00

GREECE.

Gold.

Twenty Drachms	$3.41

Silver.

Five Drachms	$0.90

HOLLAND.

Gold.

Ten Guilders	$3.96
Five Guilders	1.95

Silver.

Three Guilders	$1.13
Two and a half Guilders	.90
One Guilder	.37
Rix Dollar	.90

HOLLAND.

BANK-NOTES.

10 Guilders	$3.90
25 Guilders	9.75
40 Guilders	15.60
60 Guilders	23.40
100 Guilders	39.25
200 Guilders	78.50
300 Guilders	117.75
500 Guilders	196.25
1,000 Guilders	392.50

INDIA.

GOLD.

Mohur	$7.10

SILVER.

One Rupee	$0.36
Half Rupee	.18
Quarter Rupee	.09
Quarter Pagoda	.30

BANK-NOTES.

5 Rupees	$1.75
10 Rupees	3.50
20 Rupees	17.50
100 Rupees	35.00

ITALY.

GOLD.

One hundred Lire	$19.15
Fifty Lire	9.57
Forty Lire	7.66
Twenty Lire	3.83
Ten Lire	1.91
Five Lire	.96
Two Doppia	6.25
96 Livres	15.00

SILVER.

Five Lire	$0.93
Two Lire	.34
One Lire	.17
One-half Lire	.08
Ten Solidi	.08
Five Solidi	.04
Twenty Grani	.15
Testoon	.25
Scudo	.90
Half Scudo	.45
Crown	.90
Five Paul	.45
Ten Paul	.90
Silver Lion	.90
Fioria	.27

BANK NOTES.

1 Lire	$0.18
2 Lire	.36
5 Lire	.90
10 Lire	1.80
20 Lire	3.60
50 Lire	9.00
100 Lire	18.50
250 Lire	46.25
500 Lire	92.50
1,000 Lire	185.00

JAPAN.

GOLD.

One Yen	$0.95
Two Yen	1.90
Five Yen	4.75
Twenty Yen	19.50

JAPAN.

SILVER.

Itzbu	$0.35
Five Sen	.01
Ten Sen	.09
Twenty Sen	.18
Fifty Sen	.45
One Yen	.90

MEXICO.

GOLD.

Doubloon	$15.56
Half Doubloon	7.75
Quarter Doubloon	3.85
Sixteenth Doubloon	.97
Twenty Pesos	19.57
Ten Pesos	9.70
Five Pesos	4.87
Two and a half Pesos	2.43

SILVER.

One Peso	$0.85
Mexican Dollar, commercial	.85
Maximillian Dollar	.85
Eight Reals	.80
Half Mexican	.40
Quarter Mexican	.20
Tenth Mexican	.08
Real	.10
One-half Real	.05

PERU.

GOLD.

Doubloon	$15.50
Pistole	3.85
Five Soles	4.75
Ten Soles	9.50
Twenty Soles	19.00

SILVER.

One Sole	$0.81
One-half Sole	.40
One-quarter Sole	.20
One-tenth Sole	.08

BANK-NOTES.

1 Sol	$0.03

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

GOLD.

Six Rubles, Platina	$4.60
Five Rubles, Gold	3.90

SILVER.

One Rubie	$0.66
One and a half Ruble	.99
One-half Ruble	.33
25 Kopecs	.08
20 Kopecs	.07
15 Kopecs	.05
10 Kopecs	.03
Five Ziot	.50
Two Ziot	.20

BANK-NOTES.

1 Ruble	$0.48
3 Rubles	1.44
5 Rubles	2.40
10 Rubles	4.00
25 Rubles	12.00
100 Rubles	48.00

In lots, 48 to 49.

SPAIN.

GOLD.

Doubloon	$15.56
Half Doubloon	7.78
Four Plasters	3.89
Pistole	3.89
Half Pistole	1.90
Quarter Pistole	.95
25 Pesetas	4.76

SILVER.

Spanish Dollar	$0.90
Half Spanish Dollar	.40
Spanish Quarters, new	.20
Five Pesetas	.83
Twenty Reals	.83
Ten Reals	.40
Pistareen	.18
Half Pistareen	.09

SWITZERLAND.

SILVER.

Five Francs	$0.93
Ten Franes	.36
One Franc	.18
Crown	.80
Half Crown	.40
Quarter Crown	.20
Half Florin	.18

SWEDEN, NORWAY, and DENMARK.

GOLD.

Twenty Kronors	$5.25
Ten Kronors	2.63
Ducat	2.20

SILVER.

Specie Dollar (called in)	$0.85
One Rigsdaler (called in)	.42
One Kronor	.25
One-half Kronor	.12½
One-quarter Kronor	.06
One-tenth Kronor	.02

BANK-NOTES.

1 Kronor	$0.26
5 Kronors	1.32
10 Kronors	2.65
50 Kronors	13.19
100 Kronors	26.38
500 Kronors	131.88
1,000 Kronors	263.75

TURKEY.

GOLD.

Ten Piastres	$0.43

SILVER.

Twenty Piastres	$0.85
Two Piastres	.08
One Piastre	.04

J. B. Picken & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 124 St. James Street, Montreal, Quebec, are paying for

United States Gold	99¾
United States or National Bank-Notes	99¾
United States Silver	98

D. C. Clinch, Banker, St. John, New Brunswiek, pays for

U. S. Gold Coin, full weight	Par.
U. S. Notes or National Bank-Notes	99¾
U. S. Silver	92

COUNTERFEIT SILVER CERTIFICATES, COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES AND U. S. BONDS.

$10. Silver Certificate, payable at Washington, D. C. It is pen and ink work, poorly executed and easily detected. The paper is thinner than the genuine, and the work appears darker. An attempt is made to imitate the distinctive Government paper by two parallel lines drawn lengthwise through the certificate. The Treasury number can be rubbed off the counterfeit with a damp finger or sponge. Check-letter D, payable at Washington, D. C. No. 1650916; series of 1880. Signed G. W. Scofield, Register. Jas. Gilfillan, Treasurer.

$10. Silver certificate, payable at Washington, D. C. Signed G. W. Scofield, Register. Jas. Gilfillan, Treasurer. Numbered B 109,016. Check-letter D. Series of 1880. These photographic notes, printed on ordinary bank-note paper, are one-eighth of an inch shorter, and are narrower than the genuine note. The seal and X's, which in the genuine are of pink color, have been photographed black in the counterfeit, like the balance of the note. To imitate the genuine, the counterfeiter has colored those designs by hand in a very bungling manner, the black underneath being easily discernible, giving it the appearance of a dirty red, which color is readily disturbed by the application of moisture. This note is not at all dangerous, and will not deceive any one accustomed to handling money.

$20. Silver Certificate, payable at Washington, D. C. Signed G. W. Scofield, Register. Jas. Gilfillan, Treasurer. Numbered B 675,114. Check-letter B. Series 1880. Photographic note, not at all dangerous, and the general description of the photographic counterfeit ten printed just above applies to this note.

$20. Silver Certificate, payable at Washington, D. C. It is pen-work, poorly executed and easily detected. The paper is thinner than the genuine, and the work appears darker. An attempt is made to imitate the distinctive Government paper by two parallel lines drawn lengthwise through the certificate. The Treasury number can be rubbed off the counterfeit with a damp finger or sponge. The diamond figures between the letters of the word CERTIFICATE on the back are duplicates of each other in the genuine, while in the counterfeit they differ in shape and size. The words "ENGRAVED & PRINTED AT THE BUREAU ENGRAVING & PRINTING" appear on the genuine under the word "CERTIFICATE" on the back, also outside the border at right end on the face, and are wanting at both places on the counterfeit seen. They may be added, however, on the next. *This counterfeit is on the silver certificate payable at Washington, D. C*

$50.† Compound-Interest Note, series of 1864, dated July 15, '64. Issued under act June 30, '64, payable three years after date. Signatures, L. E. Chittenden, Register; F. E. Spinner, Treasurer. Check-letter C. "Compound-Interest Treasury Note" printed on face in gold letters.

$50.† Compound-Interest Note, series of 1865, dated May 15, 1865. Check-letter D. Same description as above.

$50.† 7.30 Note, dated July 15, 1865; issued under act of March 3, 1865. S. B. Colby, Register; F. E. Spinner, Treasurer. Payable three years after date and convertible into 5.20 U. S. bonds.

$100.† Compound-Interest Note, series of 1865, Dated May 15, 1865. Issued under act June 30, '64. Payable three years after date. Vignette of George Washington. A number of printed impressions of back of note from genuine plate were stolen from Treasury Department by an employee. Charles H. Smith has confessed that he engraved the plate for face of note. The words, "Compound-Interest Treasury Note" appear on face, printed in gold letters.

$1000.† 7.30 Note. S. B. Colby, Register; F. E. Spinner Treasurer. Dated June 15, 1865. Check letter B. A very dangerous counterfeit. Many of the notes were redeemed at the Treasury Department for Jay Cooke & Co. before it was discovered that they were counterfeit. Charles H. Smith states that the plates were engraved by him.

$1000.† 5.20 United States Coupon Bond; consols '67; 4th series; act Feb. 25, '62. Date, May 1, 1862. It is believed that none of these counterfeit bonds were ever issued, as the plates were captured before they were quite completed. Engraved by Wm. Overton, Sr.

$1000.† United States Coupon Bond, 6's of 1881. Acts of July 17 and August 5, 1861. Mature June 30, 1881. In the 1,000 counter, composed of nine sections at each side of the portrait of Chase, it will be observed, in the section at the left of the lower half of the figure "1" in "1,000" the letter "S" in "Stat." is entire in the counterfeit; in the original only the upper half of the "S" is seen. Also, to the right of the letter S in the word "registers" will be found a break in the hair line surrounding the portrait of Chase, about one-sixteenth of an inch in length, which does not appear in the original. The counterfeit differs from the original in the mitering of the four corners of the green border. Near the extreme corner inside of the lathe-work border a uniform white figure in the shape of a heart, with the apex pointing toward the corners, will be observed, and this figure is the same on all four corners; in the original these figures are irregular, having no symmetrical form. In the words "are indebted unto," below the portrait of Chase, the heavy black line in the centre of the face of the first letter "A" is omitted in the counterfeit. In the title, "United States of America," the ruled shade on the left-hand side of the spur of the letter "U" at the bottom, on the counterfeit, are seven short lines, forming but a slight shade under that part of the letter, while in the genuine there are ten lines about one-sixteenth of an inch in length, forming a shade the same width as the shade at the bottom of the letter. On the right of the spur, at the bottom of the letter "U," in the counterfeit, the ruled shade where it touches the bottom of the letter "N," four lines only touch the "N;" on the genuine seven lines touch the "N." On the counterfeit the shade on the right spur at the bottom of the letter "T" in "United," three lines touch the bottom of the letter "E;" on the genuine the shade does not touch the "E." The shading in the top loop of the first "S" in "States" fills the loop on the counterfeit, while on the genuine there is a slight blank space in the lower right-hand part of the loop. There is a blank space in the shading of the bottom loop of the same letter on the counterfeit in the lower right-hand part; on the genuine the blank space is directly over the point in the bottom of the letter. On the lower loop of the second "S," in the counterfeit, the ruled shaded lines fill the whole loop, while in the genuine there is a blank space free from ruling.

No reliance can be placed on the relative sizes of the bonds, as the genuine vary in size, which is accounted for by the stretch and shrinkage of the paper on which they are printed; nor to differences in the relative positions of portions of the bond printed in different colors, the printing being done by separate impressions for each color. The title, as well as the engraving on the bond, varies in every particular from the genuine, but the points mentioned are some of the most prominent discrepancies.

† Plate captured.

Interest Laws of the States, Territories and Canada.

Alabama.

Interest. Legal rate is eight per cent., and same is allowed on all open accounts, judgments and decrees. Usury forfeits all interest.

Arizona.

Interest. The legal rate is seven per cent., but parties may agree on any rate, and there is no penalty for usury. Judgments bear seven per cent. per annum from date of entry.

Arkansas.

Interest. The legal rate is six per cent, but contracts may be made for any rate not exceeding ten per cent. Usury forfeits principal and interest.

California.

Interest. The legal rate is seven per cent., but parties may agree on any rate, and there is no penalty for usury. Judgments bear seven per cent. per annum from date of entry.

Colorado.

Interest. The legal rate where no agreement is made is ten per cent., and the same is allowed on judgments and county orders, and six per cent. on State warrants. There are no usury laws.

Connecticut.

Interest. The legal rate is six per cent.; no penalty for usury.

Dakota.

Interest. The legal rate is seven per cent., but parties may contract in writing for twelve per cent., except in the counties of Lawrence, Pennington, Custer, Mandan and Forsyth, where the usury law does not apply. Usury forfeits all interest.

Delaware

Interest. The legal rate is six per cent., and the penalty for usury is forfeiture of the entire sum.

District of Columbia.

Interest. The legal rate is six per cent.; parties may stipulate in writing for ten per cent. Usury forfeits all interest.

Florida.

Interest. The legal rate is eight per cent. All usury laws have been repealed, and any rate may be contracted for.

Georgia.

Interest. The legal rate is seven per cent., but contracts in writing may be made up to eight per cent. Usury forfeits excess charged. Judgments bear lawful interest.

Idaho.

Interest. The legal rate is ten per cent.; parties may agree in writing for 1 1-2 per cent per month. Penalty for usury: Three times the amount paid, fine of $300 or six months imprisonment, or both.

Illinois.

Interest. The legal rate is six per cent., but special agreement may be made for eight per cent. Forfeiture of all interest is penalty for usury.

Indiana.

Interest. The legal rate is six per cent., but parties may contract in writing for eight per cent. Forfeiture of all interest over six per cent. is the penalty for usury.

Iowa.

Interest. The legal rate is six per cent., but parties may contract, in writing, for ten per cent. Contract for more than ten per cent. forfeits ten per cent. on amount of contract, and all interest and costs.

Kansas.

Interest. The legal rate is seven per cent., but twelve per cent. may be agreed upon. Excess of twelve is forfeited, but there is no penalty for usury.

Kentucky

Interest. The legal rate of interest is six per cent., and no contract may be made at any greater rate. The penalty for usury is forfeiture of interest in excess of the legal rate.

Louisiana.

Interest. The legal rate is five per cent., but eight per cent. may be agreed upon. If higher than eight per cent. is charged, such charge forfeits entire interest.

Maine.

Interest. The legal rate is six per cent., but parties may agree, in writing, for any rate of interest. No usury law.

Maryland.

Interest. The legal rate of interest is six per cent. A person proved guilty of usury forfeits the excess over the real sum or value of the goods and chattels lent, and legal interest thereon.

Massachusetts.

Interest. The legal rate is six per cent., which is allowed on judgments. There are no usury laws.

Michigan.

Interest. The legal rate of interest is seven per cent., but parties may contract, in writing, for a higher rate, not exceeding ten per cent. The penalty for usury is a forfeiture of the excess.

Minnesota.

Interest. The legal rate is seven per cent. The penalty for usury is forfeiture of the entire amount of the note or other instrument, and of all interest.

Mississippi.

Interest. The legal rate is six per cent., but parties may contract. in writing, for ten per cent; when more than ten per cent. is stipulated for, all interest shall be forfeited.

Missouri.

Interest. The legal rate of interest is six per cent., but parties may contract, in writing, not to exceed ten per cent. The penalty for usury is the forfeiture of the interest at ten per cent. to the common schools, and the recovery of costs by the defendant.

Montana.

Interest. There are no laws fixing or limiting the rate of interest. In the absence of an agreement, ten per cent. per annum is collectable on bonds, promissory notes, etc.

Nebraska.

Interest. The legal rate is seven per cent., or any rate on express contract not greater than ten per cent., and in advance if so contracted for. The penalty for usury is the forfeiture of all interest.

Nevada.

Interest. The legal rate is ten per cent., but parties may contract, in writing, for the payment of any other rate.

New Hampshire.

Interest, The legal rate is six per cent. If any person receives interest at a higher rate than six per cent. he forfeits three times the excess to the person aggrieved and sueing therefor.

New Jersey.

Interest. The legal rate is six per cent. Usury is punishable by forfeiture of all interest and costs.

New York.

Interest. The legal rate is six per cent. Usury is punishable as a misdemeanor by fine or imprisonment, or both.

North Carolina.

Interest. The prescribed usual rate is six per cent., but eight per cent. may be stipulated for in writing.

Ohio.

Interest. The legal rate is six per cent., but parties may contract, in writing, for eight per cent. No penalty is attached for violation of the law.

Oregon.

Interest. The legal rate is eight per cent., but contracts may be made, in writing, for ten per cent. Usury works forfeiture of principal and interest.

Pennsylvania.

Interest. The legal rate is six per cent.; usurious interest can not be collected, and if paid may be recovered back, provided suit is brought therefor within six months.

Rhode Island.

Interest. The legal rate is six per cent., but any rate of interest agreed upon between the parties may be taken. Rates on judgments, notes, or open accounts, etc., is six per cent., unless a different rate be stipulated by the parties.

South Carolina.

Interest. The legal rate is seven per cent. Usury forfeits all interest.

Tennessee.

Interest. The legal rate is six per cent. Contract for more is void as to excess, and an instrument showing usury on its face can not be sued on.

Texas.

Interest. The legal rate is eight per cent.; conventional up to twelve per cent. Open accounts, no rate agreed upon, legal interest from January 1st thereafter. Usury forfeits all interest; not indictable.

UTAH.

INTEREST. The legal rate is ten per cent. No usury laws.

VERMONT.

INTEREST. The legal rate is six per cent. per annum. Judgments bear legal rate. Only the excess paid is forfeited, and that may be recovered back or set up in reduction of claim, if such action is brought or defense made within six years after payment of the usury.

VIRGINIA.

INTEREST. The rate of interest can in no case exceed six per cent., except on loans to certain corporations. Lenders forfeit all interest in case of usury. Judgments bear six per cent. interest. Corporations can not plead usury.

WASHINGTON.

INTEREST. The legal rate is ten per cent. Any rate of interest agreed upon in writing is valid. Judgments bear legal rate from date, except when rendered upon an express contract in writing, wherein a different rate is agreed upon, in which case the judgment bears the same rate.

WEST VIRGINIA.

INTEREST. The legal rate is six per cent. Excess of interest is not recoverable under the law. Incorporated companies, only, may borrow money at higher rates. Judgments bear six per cent. Illegal interest paid may be recovered within five years.

WISCONSIN.

INTEREST. The legal rate is seven per cent., but parties may contract, in writing, for ten per cent. Any corrupt, usurious agreement whereby more than ten per cent. is reserved, agreed to be paid, or taken, forfeits all the interest paid or agreed to be.

WYOMING.

INTEREST. In the absence of express contract all moneys, claims or judgments draw interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum. Any rate may be agreed upon in writing; unsettled accounts draw interest after thirty days from date of last item.

CANADA.

INTEREST. The legal rate is six per cent., but parties may agree upon any rate, but if no contract is made, six per cent. only can be collected. Banks, by law, can not charge more than seven per cent.

STOLEN BANK NOTES.

Dates on Which the Charters of the Banks Expire.

We print herewith a letter received from the Comptroller of the Currency, in answer to one we wrote, which gives the dates on which the banks that have "stolen" notes outstanding were organized:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, August 1, 1882.

SIR: Your letter of the 31st ult. is received, and in reply you are informed that "The Merchants' National Bank of Albany," N. Y., was organized April 6, 1865. "The National Bank of Barre," Vt., January 11, 1873. "The Osage National Bank," Iowa, September 20, 1865. "The National Bank of Pontiac," Ill., March 25, 1874. The corporate existence of the above banks will expire twenty years from the date of the organization. The old "First National Bank of Detroit," Mich., closed up its affairs, and a new organization was effected February 1, 1882. "The National Hide and Leather Bank of Boston," Mass., was organized April 13, 1864, under act of Congress approved February 25, 1863, and by special provision made in its articles of association its corporate existence will expire at the close of business February 24, 1883. Very respectfully,

J. S. LANGWORTHY,
Acting Comptroller.

B. G. UNDERWOOD, New York City.

We advise all of our friends who may be unfortunate enough to hold any of these stolen notes to retain them, as we are satisfied they will ultimately be redeemed by the Treasurer. We trust the Treasurer will conclude shortly that he has authority to redeem them, certainly as soon as the banks make the deposit required by law.

National Bank Notes Must be Signed by Officers of the Bank.

We have noticed some of the new national bank notes in circulation upon which both the signatures of president and cashier of the bank were printed instead of written. It will be remembered that on the old issue of bank notes it had been decided that there must be at least one written signature. Ex-Treasurer Spinner, in his report for 1874, said: "It is well recollected that an early effort was made on the part of the national banks to get the departmental consent to have the names of the bank officers printed upon their notes, the same as on the United States notes, and that the then Secretary, Governor Chase, declined to grant there seemingly reasonable request. Had he given his consent, no question could now arise as to the liability of this bank" (the Osage National Bank of Iowa) "to redeem then its notes that, through its own negligence, passed into the circulation of the country, and are now held by parties who hold them for valuable considerations."

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON August 29, 1882.

SIR: Your letter of August 26th is received. In relation to the printing of the signatures of the president and cashier upon national bank notes I have to say that permission is not given by this office to have the siguatures printed.

The National Bank Act, section 51 and section 5,172, Revised Statutes, U. S., states that the circulating notes shall be attested by the signatures of the president or vice-president and cashier; and section 61, National Bank Act, section 5,182, Revised Statutes, U. S., provides that circulating notes shall be signed by the president or vice-president and cashier, in such a manner as to make them obligatory promissory notes.

Very respectively,

J. S. LANGWORTHY,
Acting Comptroller.

B. G. UNDERWOOD, New York, N.Y.

U. S. DEPOSITORY NATIONAL BANKS.

The following list embraces all the designated Depository National Banks. The list is corrected to Feb. 20, 1883, and is published at the request of many patrons:

Albany	N. Y.	Merchants'.
Allegheny	Pa.	First.
Alton	Ill.	Alton.
Altoona	Pa.	First.
Atlanta	Ga.	Atlanta.
Auburn	N. Y.	National Exchange.
Augusta	Me.	Granite.
Baltimore	Md.	First.
Bangor	Me.	First.
Bellefontaine	Ohio	Bellefontaine.
Binghamton	N. Y.	First.
Boston	Mass.	Boston.
Bridgeport	Conn.	First.
Brooklyn	N. Y.	Nassau.
Buffalo	N. Y.	Farmers' and Mechanics'.
Burlington	Vt.	Merchants'.
Centralia	Ill.	First.
Charleston	S. C.	Peoples'.
Charleston	S. C.	First.
Chattanooga	Tenn.	First.
Cheyenne	Wyom'g.	Stock-Growers'.
Chicago	Ill.	Fifth.
Chicago	Ill.	America.
Chillicothe	Ohio	First.
Cincinnati	Ohio	First.
Cincinnati	Ohio	Third.
Cincinnati	Ohio	Fourth.
Cleveland	Ohio.	Merchants'.
Cleveland	Ohio	N. B. of Commerce.
Columbus	Ohio	National Exchange.
Concord	N. H.	First.
Covington	Ky.	First.
Covington	Ky.	Covington City.
Danville	Va.	Planters'.
Davenport	Iowa	Davenport
Dayton	Ohio	Second.
Dayton	Ohio	Third.
Denver	Col.	First.
Denver	Col.	Colorado.
Des Moines	Iowa	Citizens'.
Detroit	Mich.	Second.
Elmira	N. Y.	Second.
Erie	Pa.	First.
Erie	Pa.	Keystone.
Evansville	Ind.	Evansville
Fall River	Mass.	Massasoit.
Franklin	Pa.	First.
Galveston	Texas.	First
Grand Rapids	Mich.	City.
Hartford	Conn.	Charter Oak.
Helena	Mont.	First.
Helena	Mont.	Montana.
Indianapolis	Ind.	First.
Indianapolis	Ind.	Indianapolis.
Jersey City	N. J.	First.
Knoxville	Tenn.	East Tennessee.
Kansas City	Mo.	Citizens'.
Lafayette	Ind.	First.
Lancaster	Pa.	Farmers'.
Lawrence	Kansas.	National Bank of.
Lawrenceburgh	Ind.	People's.
Leavenworth	Kansas.	First.
Lexington	Ky.	Lexington City.
Little Lock	Ark.	Merchants'.
Louisville	Ky.	First.
Louisville	Ky.	Kentucky.
Louisville	Ky.	Fourth.
Lynchburg	Va.	Lynchburg.
Madison	Wis.	First.
Manchester	N. H.	First
Memphis	Tenn.	First.
Middletown	N. Y.	Middletown.
Milwaukee	Wis.	First
Milwaukee	Wis.	National Exchange.
Montgomery	Ala.	First.
Nashville	Tenn.	First.
Newark	N. J.	Second.
New Bedford	Mass.	First.
Newburyport	Mass.	First.
New Haven	Conn.	Second.
New London	Conn.	N. B. of Commerce.
Newport	R. I.	First.
New York	N. Y.	Second.
New York	N. Y.	Central.
New York	N. Y.	N. B. of Commerce.
Norfolk	Va.	Exchange.
North Adams	Mass.	Adams.
Norwich	Conn.	Thames.
Omaha	Neb.	First.
Omaha	Neb.	Omaha.
Oskosh	Wis.	First.
Oswego	N. Y.	First.
Peoria	Ill.	Second.
Peoria	Ill.	Mechanics'.
Philadelphia	Pa.	First.
Philadelphia	Pa.	Centennial.
Philadelphia	Pa.	Corn Exchange.
Pittsburg	Pa.	Tradesmen's.
Portland	Me.	Merchants'.
Portland	Oregon.	First.
Portsmouth	N. H.	First.
Poughkeepsie	N. Y.	Failkill.
Providence	R. I.	First.
Quincy	Ill.	First.
Quincy	Ill.	Ricker.
Raleigh	N. C.	Raleigh.
Reading	Pa.	First.
Rochester	N. Y.	Flour City.
Rock Island	Ill.	First.
Richmond	Va.	First.
Richmond	Va.	Planters'.
Sacramento	Cal.	Nat. Gold Bank, D. O. Mills & Co.
Salt Lake City	Utah.	Deseret.
San Antonio	Texas.	San Antonio.
Sandusky	Ohio.	First.
Sandusky	Ohio	Moss.
Santa Fe	N. Mex.	First.
Savannah	Ga.	Merchants'.
Springfield	Ill.	First.
Springfield	Ill.	State.
Springfield	Mass	Third.
Staunton	Va.	National Valley
Sterling	Ill.	First.
St. Louis	Mo.	St. Louis.
St. Paul	Minn.	First.
St. Paul	Minn.	Second.
Sunbury	Pa.	First.
Syracuse	N. Y.	Third.
Toledo	Ohio.	First.
Trenton	N. J.	First.
Troy	N. Y.	First.
Tucson	Ariz.	First.
Utica	N. Y.	Second.
Washington	D. C.	N. B. of the Republic.
Wilkesbarre	Pa.	Second.
Wilmington	Del.	First.
Wilmington	Ohio.	Clinton Co.
Winston	N. C.	First.
Worcester	Mass.	First.
Yankton	Dakota.	First.
York	Pa.	First.

STOLEN UNITED STATES BONDS.

REGESTERED Bonds of the following Acts, Numbers, and Denominations are caveated upon the books of the Treasury Department, February 20, 1883.

Act Jan. 28, 1847.

200's	1,620	2,132	2,271	2,455
	1,710	2,270		
300's	1,697	1,698	1,699	
500's	2,987	3,085		
1,000's	7,422	7,598	7,599	8,420
5,000's	3,044			

Act Feb. 8, 1861.

1,000's	43	44	2,749	5,221	6,125
5,000's	2,280				

Act March 2, 1861, *Oregon War.*

50's	270				
100's	276	682	860	861	862
500's	1,014	1,089			

Act July 17, 1861.

100's	30	888	5,930	6,451
	31	5,928		
500's	933	1,867	4,303	5,594
	1,394			
1,000's	2,463	10,988	10,999	26,542
	2,533	10,989	11,429	26,543
	6,833	10,992	11,693	26,544
	6,861	10,993	11,694	29,278
	8,081	10,994	18,114	29,413
	8,713	10,995	20,341	29,414
	9,102	10,996	23,670	30,259
	10,990	10,997	26,541	30,260
	10,991	10,998		36,901
5,000's	6,195	8,438	8,761	10,860
10,000's	9,276	9,282	9,288	9,294
	9,277	9,283	9,289	9,295
	9,278	9,284	9,290	11,138
	9,279	9,285	9,291	11,452
	9,280	9,286	9,292	12,890
	9,281	9,287	9,293	

Act of July 17, 1861.—*Cont'd at* 3½ *per cent.*

100's	16,232			
500's	10,472	10,915		
1,000's	50,879	54,260	54,263	54,545
	50,880	54,261	54,543	54,546
	54,259	54,262	54,544	54,547
5,000's	17,254			
10,000's	35,208			

Act Feb. 25, 1862.

50's	1,177			
100's	1,299	1,873	5,168	7,527
	1,748	1,874	5,169	7,528
	1,749	2,787	5,170	9,500
	1,750	3,547	6,029	14,113
	1,869	3,549	6,030	14,114
	1,870	4,627	6,662	14,201
	1,871	4,931	6,663	
	1,872	5,021		
500's	375	3,460	7,636	8,051
	1,273	4,323	7,921	8,430
1,000's	2,122	12,110	23,029	27,780
	2,633	12,111	23,030	27,781
	2,634	14,243	23,429	27,782
	3,308	20,320	23,430	31,339
	3,309	20,321	23,431	@
	3,310	20,322	23,559	31,342
	5,893	20,323	23,560	31,360
	9,023	20,324	24,150	32,721
	9,024	20,325	26,490	32,832
	9,025	20,226	26,491	33,192
	9,026	20,327	26,392	33,324
	9,027	20,377	26,493	34,814
	9,028	20,378	27,666	34,815
				37,910
5,000's	323	1,635	3,796	9,587
10,000's	318	12,813	12,815	

Act March 3, 1863.

50's	99	
100's	3,460	
500's	388	389

Act March 3, 1863.

1,000's	234	3,066	9,543	10,185
	235	9,541	9,544	10,896
	236	9,542		
10,000's	4,605	4,606		

Act March 3, 1864, 1040's.

50's	960			
100's	1,582	1,585	8,978	10,795
	1,583	7,405	10,794	10,796
	1,583	8,977		
500's	5,834			
1,000's	230	2,493	13,248	16,109
	1,785	13,247		
5,000's	6,329	7,696	7,697	
10,000's	8,744	8,760	18,914	18,929
	8,745	8,761	18,915	18,930
	8,746	8,762	18,916	18,931
	8,747	8,763	18,917	18,932
	8,748	11,658	18,918	18,933
	8,749	18,903	18,919	18,934
	8,750	18,904	18,920	18,935
	8,751	18,905	18,921	18,936
	8,752	18,906	18,922	18,937
	8,753	18,907	18,923	18,938
	8,754	18,908	18,924	18,939
	8,755	18,909	18,925	18,940
	8,756	18,910	18,926	18,941
	8,757	18,911	18,927	18,942
	8,758	18,912	18,928	
	8,759	18,913		

Act June 30, 1864.

100's	1,502	1,503	1,504	
500's	709	1,699		
1,000's	4,143	7,814	7,816	10,450
	4,144	7,815	8,801	11,042
	7,813			
5,000's	2,275			

Act March 3, 1865, *May and Nov.*

100's	389	2,405	2,406	4,738
	390			
500's	839	871	2,998	3,719
1,000's	645	2,543	3,580	13,836
	646	2,544	7,842	13,837
	798	3,579	7,843	

Act March 3, 1865—*July*, 1865, *Consols.*

50's	1,211	1,241	1,243	1,245
	1,212	1,242	1,244	1,246
100's	946	2,619	13,768	15,604
	1,008	10,900	13,769	15,605
	2,373	12,229	13,774	15,692
	2,384	12,231	14,256	15,693
	2,385	13,767	14,288	15,694
500's	1,905	3,123	7,013	8,646
	1,906	5,906	7,351	
	1,985	6,230	8,597	
	2,047	6,231	8,598	
1,000's	1,293	18,879	22,441	24,759
	3,489	18,880	22,442	24,770
	6,331	19,025	22,443	24,771
	10,324	20,032	22,444	28,157
	14,372	20,033	22,445	28,158
	15,111	22,099	22,446	30,517
	16,331	22,100	22,447	30,690
	16,332	22,101	22,448	31,021
	16,959	22,436	22,449	31,303
	16,960	22,437	22,925	31,304
	17,004	22,438	22,926	36,717
	17,005	22,439	22,927	
	18,878	22,440	24,768	
5,000's	461	2,667	3,907	5,645
	2,340	2,668	4,987	
10,000's	2,226	3,227		

Act March 3, 1865.—Consols, 1867.

50's	353	929	2,444	2,654
100's	588	2,777	6,688	15,391
	589	3,528	6,964	16,069
	590	5,162	6,965	16,070
	591	5,153	7,323	16,071
	1,445	5,164	7,324	20,801
	2,751	5,165	8,392	22,261
	2,752	5,166	8,393	22,262
	2,753	6,686	14,722	22,267
	2,776	6,687	14,723	22,264
500's	999	4,914	6,257	9,446
	1,968	5,162	6,258	9,788
	1,982	5,347	7,102	10,854
	3,515	6,255	8,208	
	3,964	6,256	8,255	
1,000's	1,767	11,650	14,316	18,937
	1,769	11,653	14,317	18,938
	3,357	11,654	14,318	23,830
	3,358	12,208	14,319	23,831
	5,959	12,211	14,320	23,832
	11,103	12,214	14,321	23,833
	11,104	12,215	14,322	30,748
	11,105	12,506	14,323	31,788
	11,624	12,507	14,324	31,994
	11,646	12,508	14,325	31,995
	11,647	12,689	16,413	33,463
	11,648	12,690	18,434	36,642
	11,649	12,691	18,435	42,500
5,000's	181	3,620	3,847	8,606
	182	3,625	3,848	8,606
	503		3,849	12,236
10,000's	2,812			

Act March 3, 1865—Consols, 1868.

5,00's	98	358	1,313		1,527
	355	362	1,518		1,748
	356	1,291			
1,000's	571	1,287	4,777	5,560	6,159
	1,062	1,288	4,846	5,561	
	1,063	2,828	4,847	5,868	
	1,286	4,772	5,558		
5,000's	1,280	1,299			
10,000's	203	205 207	209	275	856
	204	206 208	225	276	857

Act July 14, 1870, 5 per cent. Funded Loan.

100's	792	6,727		
500's	4,203			
1,000's	3,248	4,711	4,713	17,881
	4,710	4,712	17,880	
5,000's	12,194			
10,000's	13,486	13,489	13,492	13,495
	13,487	13 490	13,493	18,038
	13,488	13.491	13,494	18,081
50,000's	165	643	645	737
	166	644	646	738

Act of July 14, 1870, 5 per cent. Funded Loan, continued at 3½ per cent.

500's	7,072	8,009	8,011	8,587
	7,073	8,010		
500's	3,846	4,074		
1,000's	17,434			

Act July 14, 1870, 4½ per cent. Funded Loan.

50's	144			
100's	2,566	14,388	14,549	17,591
	2,567	14,389	16,828	17,592
	2,573	14,390	17,244	21,351
	2,574	14,548		
500's	319	3,462	4,846	8,079
	680	3,585	6,154	8,301
	1,570	3,586	7,728	
1,000's	3,976	3,978	16,884	21,161
	3,977	7,444	21,018	23,685
1,000's	4,944	9,733		
10,000's	20,722	@ 20,767	inclusive.	

Act July 14, 1870 4 per cent. Funded Loan.

50's	1,147	3,123	14,296	19,741
	1,425	4,611	15.393	20,164
	1,426	8,575	15,645	22,222
	2,390	9,709	16,395	22,860
	3,074	11,581	19,426	23,468

Act July 14, 1870, 4 per cent. Funded Loan.

100's	2,562	12,475	40,165	82,868
	2,924	12,476	40,166	83,869
	2,925	14,259	42,283	83,870
	4,542	14,260	44,769	94,560
	4,543	14,789	47,857	98,904
	4,557	14,790	52,442	98,903
	4,765	16,036	54,297	98,905
	7,869	16,512	54,482	104,256
	7,870	16,513	55,406	107,099
	7,871	16,514	55,407	107,190
	7,872	21,438	55,408	107,192
	8,822	25,280	58,850	107,193
	8,823	25,973	63,202	110,208
	10,058	26,786	66,521	116,666
	10,060	36,721	66,522	116,667
	10 139	36,722	67,969	117,355
	10,140	39,683	71,145	118,276
	10,141	39,684	73,037	122,265
	10,142	40,162	79,900	122,257
	12,473	40,163	79,901	125,009
	12,474	40,164	83,867	125,010
				125,011
500's	2,114	16,830	32,572	51,641
	6,545	16,831	37,450	53,466
	6,619	16,832	41,099	53,467
	6,658	18,924	41,639	53,468
	8,286	21,940	41,640	53,469
	8,600	23,016	41,641	53,470
	13,249	23,734	41,642	53,471
	13,479	25,128	43,893	53,472
	15,921	26,985	44,640	53,473
	16,740	29,302	45,716	54,623
	16,741	30,236	50,469	57,700
				58,C01
1,000's	1,907	29,824	69,048	90,452
	1,908	29,825	69,048	90,453
	1,909	29,826	70,600	90,454
	1,909	29,827	72,420	90,455
	1,910	29,830	72,421	90,456
	1,011	29,831	73,184	90,457
	1,912	29,832	81.567	92,413
	6,092	29.833	82,639	93,331
	6,093	29,834	82,640	93,332
	6,094	33,561	82,641	3,3339
	9,104	35,293	82,720	93,334
	11,940	38,331	82,721	95,210
	11,941	41,157	85,006	95.211
	11,942	42,695	90,483	95,212
	11,943	43,595	90,435	95,220
	13,832	47,563	90,436	98,375
	16,506	55,593	90,437	114,633
	21,147	55,594	90.438	114,634
	22,259	62,757	90,439	114,829
	22,650	62,758	90,440	114,830
	24,923	62,759	90,441	115,400
	24,924	62,760	90,444	115,606
	24,925	62,761	90,445	115,607
	26,403	64,081	90,446	115,608
	29,800	64,082	90,447	115,609
	29,801	64,083	90,448	118,673
	29,802	67,010	90,449	118,674
	29,821	67,783	90,450	
	29,822	68,519	90,451	
	29,823	68,520		
5,000's	4,927	19,503	20,510	20,253
	10,645	20,484	@	@
	12,032	@	30,514	20,562
	15,276	20,488	inclusive	inclusiv
	17,182	inclusive	20,526	20,579
	17,487	20,498	@	21,564
	19,057	@	20,539	21,998
		20,502	inclusive	26,560
		inclusive		
10, 000	1,971	1,981	1,992	2,000
	1,972	1,982	1,993	2,883
	1,973	1,983	1,994	10,307
	1,974	1,984	1,992	27,506
	1,975	1,985	1,993	31,402
	1,975	1,986	1,994	@
	1,976	1,987	1,995	31,419
	1,977	1,988	1,996	inclusive
	1,978	1,989	1,997	45,990
	1,979	1,990	1,998	45,091
	1,980	1,991	1,990	45,992
				45,903
				45,994
				46,159
				46,160

☞(*Continued on next page.*)

Stolen U. S. Bonds—Continued.

Act July 12, 1882, 3 *per cent.*

50's—Original—		688	691	694
		689	692	695
		690	693	699
Substitute—		136	130	142
		137	140	143
		138	141	144
100's	4,666	4.667	4,668	4,669
500's	2,043			
1,000's	15,197	15,198		

Central Pacific Railroad, 1868's.

5,000's	310

Union Pacific Railroad, 1868's.

5,000's	1,465
10,000's	1,864

Union Pacific Railroad (*Central Branch*), 1868's.

1,000's	26	27	28

Union Pacific Railroad (*Eastern Division*), 1868's

5,000's	38

Lost or Destroyed Bonds.

The following regulations as to the requirements to be complied with, by parties presenting claims for lost or destroyed U. S. Bonds, are taken from the circular issued by Secretary Folger, July 20, 1882:

Parties presenting claims on account of a coupon or registered bond of the United States which has been destroyed wholly, or in part, or on account of a registered bond which has been lost, will be required to present evidence showing—

1st. The number, denomination, date of authorizing act, and rate of interest of such bond; whether coupon or registered; and if registered, the name of the payee. In the case of a registered bond, it should also be stated wacther it had been *assigned or not* previous to, or since, the alleged loss or destruction, and, if assigned, by whom, and whether assigned in blank or to some person specifically by name; and if assigned in the latter manner, the name of the assignee should be given.

2d. The time and place of purchase, of whom purchased, and the consideration paid.

3d. The place of deposit of the missing bond; whether or not any person or persons, other than the owner, had access thereto; and in the event of its having been accessible to other parties, their affidavits, in addition to that of the owner, should be furnished, showing their knowledge of the existence of the bond, and of the fact of its loss or destruction.

4th. The material facts and circumstances connected with the loss or destruction of the bond.

LOPES & SOARES,

BANKERS.

7 Obispo Street, Havana, Cuba.

Are paying for		Feb. 14, 1883.
One Dollar, Havana Currency	$ .52	Span. Gold.
One Dollar, U. S. Currency	1.09	" "
One Dollar, U. S. Currency	2.02	Hav'na Cur
One Dollar, Spanish Gold	.90½	U. S. Cur.
One Dollar, Havana Currency	.48	" "
One Dollar, Spanish Gold	1.89½	Hav'na Cur
One Doubloon, (Central and S. A.)	16.00	Span. Gold.
One Dollar, (8 Reals)	.83	" "
One Dollar, Spanish Silver, perfect	1.01	" "
One Soverign, (English)	5.00	" "
One £ Bank Note, (English)	5.00	" "
One £ Bank Note, (Jamacia)	4.85	" "
Five Francs, Silver, (French)	1.00	" "
Twenty Francs, Gold, (French)	4.00	" "
One Doubloon, (Mexico)	16.00	" "
One 20 Pesos, (Mexican)	20.00	" "
One Dollar, perfect, (Mexican)	.93	" "
One Dollar, American Mutilated	.83	" "

SUTRO & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

408 Montgomery Street,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

—o—

Exchange Drawn on New York,

U. S. BONDS, STATE, COUNTY AND CITY BONDS, SCRIP, LAND WARRANTS, CURRENCY, FOREIGN COINS, GOLD DUST, GOLD AND SILVER BARS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Are paying for	*February* 14, 1883.
Sovereigns	$4,84
Twenty Francs	3.82½
Ten Guilders	3.90
Twenty Pesos	19.50
" Soles	19.00
Spanish Doubloons	15.52
Mexican "	15.50
South Am. "	15.30
Spanish 100 Reals	4.85
" 20 Pesetas	4.72
Bank of England Notes	4.82½
Canada Notes	.98
N. Scotia and N. Brunswick Notes	.96
Prince Edward Island Notes	.94
Austrian Guilder Notes	.39
Holland Guilder's Notes	.38½
Norwegian, Swedish, Danish, } Kronors	.25
Reichmarks	.23½
Five Francs, Silver	.93
Prussian Thalers	.65
Peruvian Soles	.81
Chili Pesos	.81
Mexican Dollars	86½ to .88
Spanish Dollars	.85
Melting Silver, per ounce	.97
Exchange on New York	.25 cts. premium.
Exchange Telegraphic	.30

Silver Bars 10 to 20 per cent. discount.
Gold, 880 to 900.

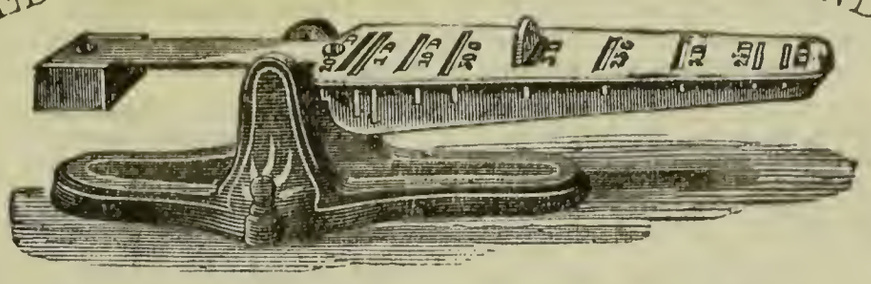
DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN COIN.

Cantoni & Co., 25 Wall street, New York city, dealers in Specie and Foreign Exchange.

Present paying Quotations:—	Feb 21.
Victoria Sovereigns	4.83
Twenty Marks	4.74
Twenty Francs	3.84
Ten Guilders	3.96
Five Roubles	3.95
Twenty Pesos [Mexican]	19.56
Twenty Soles [Peruvian]	19.05
Spanish Doubloons	15.60
Mexican and South American Doubloons	15.50
Twenty Milreis	10.75
Spanish 100 Reals	4.90
Spanish 25 Pesetas	4.78
Bank of England Notes	4.83
Canadian Notes	99
N. Scotia and N. B. 2. Pr Edw. Islands	98
Austrian Guilder's Notes	40
Holland Guilder's Notes	39¼
Russian Roubles, Notes	48
French Bank Notes	19
Norwegian, Swedish, Danish, } Kronors	26¼
Amer. Silver, ½ and ¼ Dollars	99⅞
do do Dimes	99¾
do do Trade Dollars	99¼
Five Francs, Silver	93
Prussian Thalers, Silver	69
English Silver, per £	4.80
Peruvian Soles	82
Chilian Silver Dollars	82
Mexican Dollars, Silver, perfect	86
Spanish Dollars	90
Melting Silver, per ounce	98

Mutilated Bank and Treasury Notes bought. Accounts received and interest allowed on special deposits.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT STANDARD.



Infallible Gold and Silver Coin Scale

AND

COUNTERFEIT COIN DETECTOR.

INSTANTLY DETECTS COUNTERFEIT AND LIGHT WEIGHT COINS.

Gold Coins, $20, $10, $5, $3, $2.50, $1.
Silver Coins. $1.00, 50 Cents, 25 Cents.

Approved by the United States Government, and now in use in all the departments; also Bankers, Brokers, Insurance, Express, Railroad and Telegraph Companies, Municipal and State Authorities, and Business men generally throughout the United States and Canada.

Gold and Silver Coin being out of circulation for years, is now becoming the chief circulatory medium, and gives to Counterfeiters, and persons engaged in sweating, abraiding, filling, clipping the Gold and Silver Coins, a field of operation which they have energetically used by issuing Counterfeit Coins, and sweating, abraiding, and making light the genuine coin in immense quantities.

With the INFALLIBLE COIN SCALE in your possession, it is impossible unknowingly to take a Counterfeit or light coin.

Elegantly nickel-plated, mounted on metal stands, with box and directions complete, packed and delivered in good order, to any address, on receipt of price.

With each Scale the proprietors give the Full Standard and least legal current Weight of all Gold Coins, the standard weight of all Silver Coins, and the amount for which each denomination is a legal tender.

SPECIAL OFFER.

To all new subscribers to Underwood's Bank and Counterfeit Reporter for 1883, we will send one of these scales by mail, postpaid for $1 additional.

☞ To all others, $2.

Underwood's Bank Reporter with Counterfeit Reporter and Infallible Coin Scale..... $6.00
Underwood's Counterfeit Reporter with Coin Scale..... $4.00
Make Drafts or Money Orders payable to and address

UNDERWOOD REPORTER CO.,

P. O. Box 2624. 267 Broadway, New York.

ROBINSONIAN UNIVERSAL INTEREST TABLES, &c.

J. WATTS ROBINSON, Author.

Already the standard Interest book in the principal cities of the Union, although the first copy was sold not much more than a year since. Third edition is now ready. Contains 120 pages, bound in cloth, with steel edges, and comprises:

INTEREST at 1¼, 1½, 1¾, 2, 2¼, 2½, 2¾, 3, 3¼, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4¼, 4½, 4¾, 5, 5¼, 5½, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 7½, 8, 9, 10, and 12 per cent., on a basis of 360 days to the year, on all amounts for any time from 1 day to 9 years—reckoning either by *days* or by *months and days;* and taking out months and days conjointly.

(In addition, we can obtain ⅛ per cent. from 1¼; ¼ from 2½; ¾ from 3¾; ½ from 5; ¾ from 7½; and 1 from 10 per cent., by simply pointing off one figure as a decimal from the interest obtained at those rates; and ⅛ from 1¼; ⅞ from 1¾; 1⅛ from 2¼; 1⅜ from 2¾; 1⅝ from 3¼; 2⅛ from 4¼; 2⅜ from 4¾; 2⅝ from 5¼; and 2⅞ from 5¾, by dividing either the principal, time, or interest, by 2.)

INTEREST at 2, 2½, 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 7½, 8, 9, and 10 per cent., on a basis of 365 days to the year, on all amounts for any time from 1 day to 9 years.

AVERAGING ACCOUNTS, by the simplest, quickest, and easiest system in the world—*universally so admitted.* Accounts running 3 years are averaged just as easily as those running for a shorter time. A book, "*Average and Interest Tables,*" containing the system of Averaging Accounts and Interest at 5, 6, 7, 8, and 10 per cent., will be sent post-paid for $2.00.

COMPOUND INTEREST at 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 7, 8, and 9 per cent., on all amounts, for any time up to that at which the principle doubles itself.

STERLING EXCHANGE TABLES, by *quarter* cents, at any rate from $4.75 to $4.95 to the £, on any amount, converting both ways. (These tables are published separately at $2.50 a copy.)

FRACTIONAL DISCOUNTS.—At any fractional *sixteenth* rate from one-sixteenth to twelve per cent., on any amount. This Table is applicable as well to COMMISSIONS, PREMIUMS, and EXCHANGES, and is wonderfully useful and labor-saving.

CUMULATIVE DISCOUNTS.—A table giving instantly the net amounts resulting from almost any possible combination of cumulative discounts

INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.—On any amount up to $10,000,000, at ANY rate whatever, by the simplest process and in one-third the time required by any other method.

TIME-TELLERS AND DUE DATE TABLES.—The best and most complete extant. Entirely original.

☞ Each page is SIDE-INDEXED, and each rate of Interest &c., is displayed at *one view,* on one opening of the book, thus avoiding that ceaseless annoyance of other books of a like nature, the "turning of pages," and thereby making references easier and quicker than by any other Interest book whatever. Its *comprehensiveness,* you will see, is entirely unparalleled and even unapproached by *any* or *all* other works of a like nature. Its *simplicity* is marked, and its *cheapness* is unattainable by any other system or arrangement. Its *reliability* is unquestioned by all who know its author and who are acquainted with the methods by which it has been computed and revised. It is UNIVERSALLY approved by all Bankers, Brokers Discount Clerks, Bookkeepers, and Accountants generally, who have examined it, as *by far* the best and most practical book of the kind extant.

TESTIMONIALS.

The more I examine your interest book, the more I think of it. I would not sell it at any price, if I could not replace it.—J. S. BLACKALLER, Cashier Pomeroy National Bank, Pomeroy, O.

We have disposed of all we had on hand, and must say that they have given better satisfaction and sold more readily than any book of the kind we have ever handled.—J. R. MILLS & CO., Booksellers, Cincinnati, O.

Undoubtedly, your "Universal Interest Tables" are the very best in use, and I cordially recommend them.—G. R. CHAPMAN, Cashier Merchants' National Bank, Boston.

I have examined your Robinsonian Universal Interest Tables, and regard them the best and simplest that I have yet seen.—J. J. EDDY, Cashier Maverick National Bank, Boston.

I have used your interest tables in computing Interest on Daily Balances, and have recommended them to several persons for the same use.—H. W. STEVENS, Bookkeeper National Bank of the Republic, Boston.

I have been greatly pleased with these Tables, and have made great use of them for over six months.—CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, Secretary Union Dime Savings Institution, New York City.

We have used the Robinsonian Interest and Equation Tables for over a year, and have found them the most valuable of the kind of any we have examined. We are convinced they will save bookkeepers and accountants much valuable time in equating accounts, computing interest, etc. Any one who has used them will find them indispensable.—E. L HARPER & CO., Cincinnati, O.

I am satisfied that this interest table is the best in use.—J. S. LEAROYD, Cashier National Exchange Bank of Boston.

The *best* Interest Table I have ever used—and I have used five different kinds.—E. T. ABBOTT, Accountant, Boston.

I have carefully examined your book of interest and discount tables, and am much pleased with the simplicity and compactness of the arrangement.—D. S. MITCHELL, Discount Clerk First National Bank, Cincinnati, O.

We have used the Robinsonian Interest Tables for some time, and consider the book a most excellent and valuable work.—JOHN P. ERNST, Cashier Northern Bank of Kentucky, Covington, Ky.

Having used the Robinsonian Interest Tables for about a year, am satisfied they are the best interest tables I have seen.—BEN. BARTLETT, Discount Clerk Fourth National Bank, Cincinnati, O.

I regard it a very complete and valuable work.—G. GREEN, Discount Clerk Third National Bank, Cincinnati, O

I have given your work a pretty thorough examination, and must say it is a wonderful production. In a business experience of over twenty years, I have seen and used nearly everything in the way of interest tables, accountants' assistants, etc., but your work is so far superior to all, that a comparison is hardly fair.—THOMAS MOORE, Lafayette, Ind.

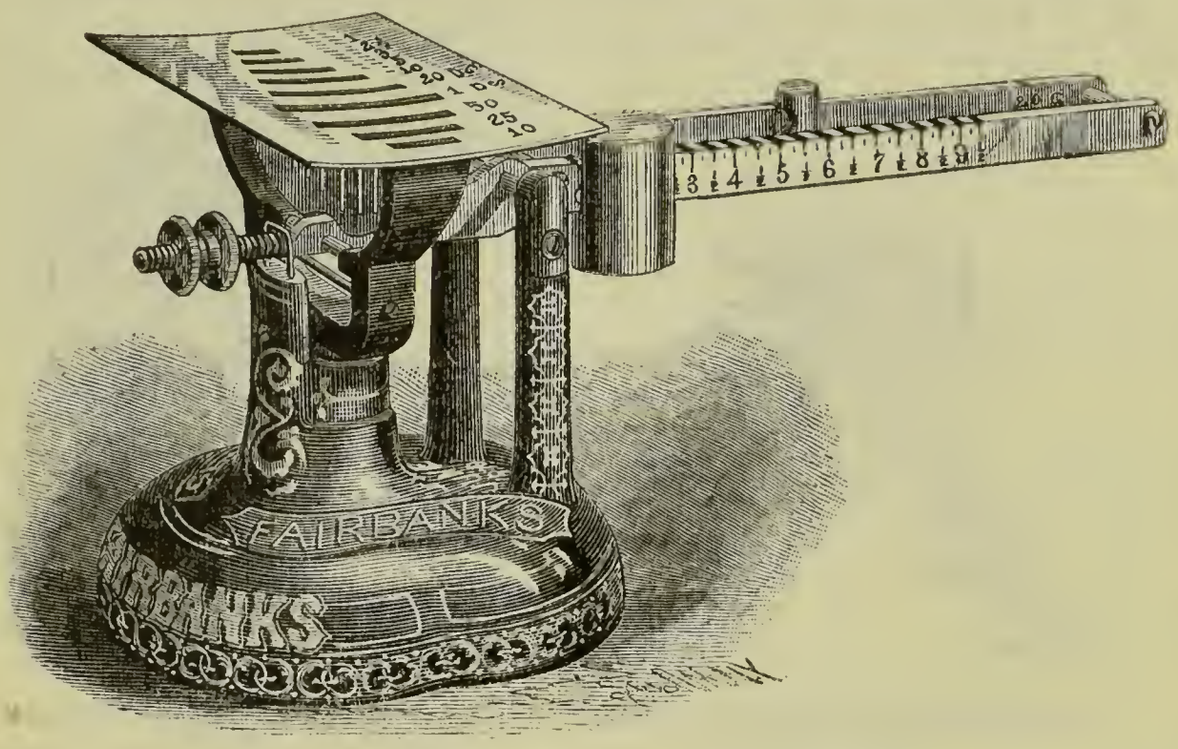
Sent prepaid to any address on receipt of $5.00. Address all orders and make remittances payable to

UNDERWOOD REPORTER CO.,

P. O. Box 2,624. **267 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.**

THE
POSTAL COIN SCALE.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT STANDARD.



INDISPENSABLE TO ALL BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Gives Weight, Diameter, and Thickness of all Gold and Silver Coins.

MANUFACTURED BY FAIRBANKS & CO.

SENT PREPAID TO ANY ADDRESS IN THE UNITED STATES ON RECEIPT OF $5.

Make Drafts, Checks, or Money Orders payable to and address the special agents,

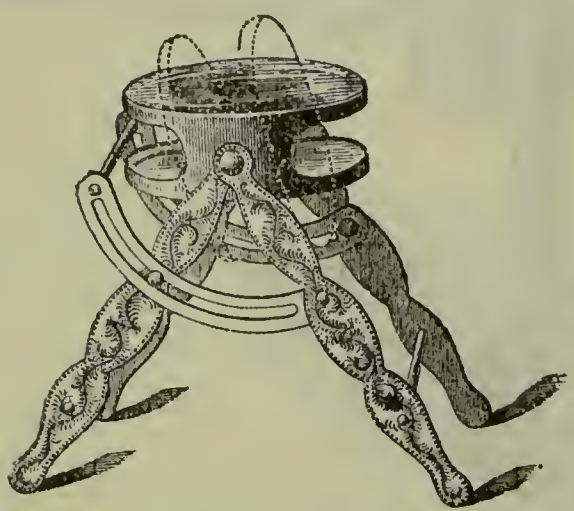
UNDERWOOD REPORTER CO.,

267 Broadway, New York City.

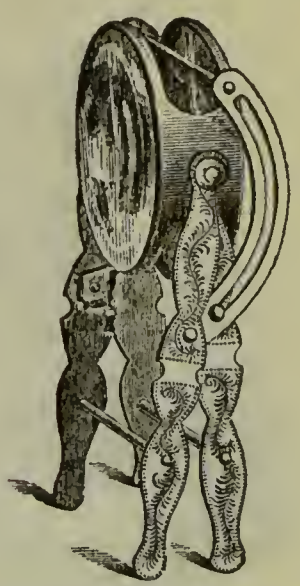
P. O. BOX 2,624.

Heath's Patent Adjustable Microscope.

Designed for the use of Bankers, Botanists, Mineralogists, Geologists, Physicians, Jewellers, Miners, Mechanics and others.



REPRESENTING MICROSCOPE OPEN READY FOR USE.



REPRESENTING MICROSCOPE CLOSED.

MAGNIFYING THIRTY TIMES. Folds and is contained in a neat box 4x2x1¼ inches $2.00

This Microscope has two double convex lenses, 1⅛ ihches in diameter, embracing a very large field of vision. The frames are handsomely nickle-plated and embossed having our patent adjustment of focus which admits of use at any angle.

THE SAME AS ABOVE, except the frames, which are beautifullly engraved, and plated in nickel and gold ; very ornamental..... $2.50

These instruments are substantially built, neat in design, and easy of comprehension; they can always be at hand and ready for immediate use; their great simplicity preventing them being put out of order except by extreme violence.

They are admirably adapted for examining Bank notes, engravings, photographs minerals, or any object where a high power is not required.

The focus is easily adjusted to any point or angle, by simply opening or closing the frame.

As an aid in detecting counterfeit money these microscopes are peculiarly adapted, the lenses being of the correct power for that purpose, and the mechanism of the frames is such as to make them exceedingly convenient to use.

☞Catalogue of various Glasses suited for Bankers' and Merchants' use sent free on application.

Make money order or drafts payable to and address

Underwood Reporter Co.,

P. O. Box 2624. **267 Broadway, N. Y.**

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

Crookston, Minn.

Heart of famous Red River Valley wheat growing region

Agency for Farm Mortgage Loans.

HIGH RATE OF INTEREST. Interest on time deposits. Prompt remittance for collections. Best legal counsel. Correspondence solicited ANSEL BATES, R. H. BAKER, of Racine, Wis., Pres. Cash.

E. F. SPENCE, *Pres.* WM. LACY, *Cash.*

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

—OF—

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

Paid-Up Capital, - - - $100,000

A LEGITIMATE BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

We possess unusual facilities for making prompt collections in all parts of Southern California, Arizona and New Mexico.

No Interest paid to Depositors.

Correspondents:

New York, The First National Bank.
Chicago, Merchants' National Bank

I. C. PLANT, *Pres.* W. W. WRIGLEY, *Cash.*

The First National Bank,

OF MACON, GA.

The only National Bank in Central Georgia

Collections made on Athens, Atlanta, Augusta, Columbus, Savannah, and Macon, without charge for collecting. On other points less actual cost. Proceeds remitted direct, or to your New York correspondent, advising you of same.

——DRAW WITH EXCHANGE.——

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT,

The Importers' and Traders' Nat Bank

H. J. LIBBY, Pres. W. E. GOULD, Cash.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

PORTLAND, MAINE.

CAPITAL.....$800,000. SURPLUS.....$350,000

Collections sent us receive prompt attention.

Correspondents—First Nat. Bank, New York. Second Nat. Bank, Boston.

J. H. ROGERS, *Pres.* E. S. HAYWARD, *Cash.*

Freemans' National Bank

OF BOSTON, MASS.

CAPITAL.....$800,000
SURPLUS.....125,000

Solicits the accounts of Banks, Bankers and Merchants. Prompt and careful attention to all business intrusted to us.

☞ Collections a specialty. ☜

S. R JOHNSON, Pres. A. E TOUZALIN, Vice-Pres
H. W. YATES, Cashier.

NEBRASKA NATIONAL BANK,

OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

Paid-up Capital.....$250,000.

Especial attention will be given to collections, both on this city and all points in Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and Montana, and rates of exchange changeable thereon will be the lowest obtainable here or elsewhere.

CYRUS NEWKIRK, *Pres,* J. C. THOMPSON, *Cash.*

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

Sedalia, Missouri.

CAPITAL.....$100,000
SURPLUS.....70,000

Collections promptly remitted at lowest rates

CORRESPONDENTS:

American Exchange Nat. Bank, N. Y.
Fourth National Bank, St. Louis, M

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

(ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1866.)

HELENA, - . . MONTANA.

Authorized Capital, $500,000. *Paid-up Capital,* $100,000
Surplus and Profits, $211,000.

S. T. HAUSER, President. A. J. DAVIS, Vice-President
E. W. KNIGHT, Cash T. H. KLEINSCHMIDT, Asst Cash

Special Attention given to Collections.

CORRESPONDENTS:

New York, Clark, Dodge & Co., and First National Bank Chicago, First National Bank; St Louis, Third National Bank; St. Paul, Merchants' National Bank; Omaha, First National, and Omaha National Bank; San Francisco, First National Gold Bank. In direct correspondence with all the Banks in the new Northwest.

ASSOCIATE BANKS:

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Butte, M. T. A. J. Davis, President. J. A. Hyde, Cashier.
MISSOULA NATIONAL BANK, Missoula, M. T. C. P. Higgins, President. Ferd. Kennett, Cashier.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Fort Benton, M. T. W. G Conrad, President. R. A. Luke, Cash. Jos. S. Hill, Vice-President.

A. M. BRITTON, *Pres.* JOHN NICHOLS, *Vice-Pres.*
S. W. LOMAX, *Cashier.*

CITY NATIONAL BANK

—OF—

Fort Worth, Texas.

Capital, $150,000. Surplus, $12,500

A General Banking Business Transacted.

Particular attention given to collections and Correspondence.

The New Lettering Pen

Writes and Shades at the same time with One Single Stroke of the pen like this

for Architects, Book-keepers, Copyists, Card-writers, Clerks, Draughtsmen, Designers, Engineers, Engravers, Jewellers, Lawyers, Show-Card-Writers And everybody in general

100,000 sold in New-York City alone.

Agents wanted in every City in the World.

40 cents each, 3 sizes $1.00. with ink, alphabet, enclosed in handsome case.

You can write like this with five minutes practice.

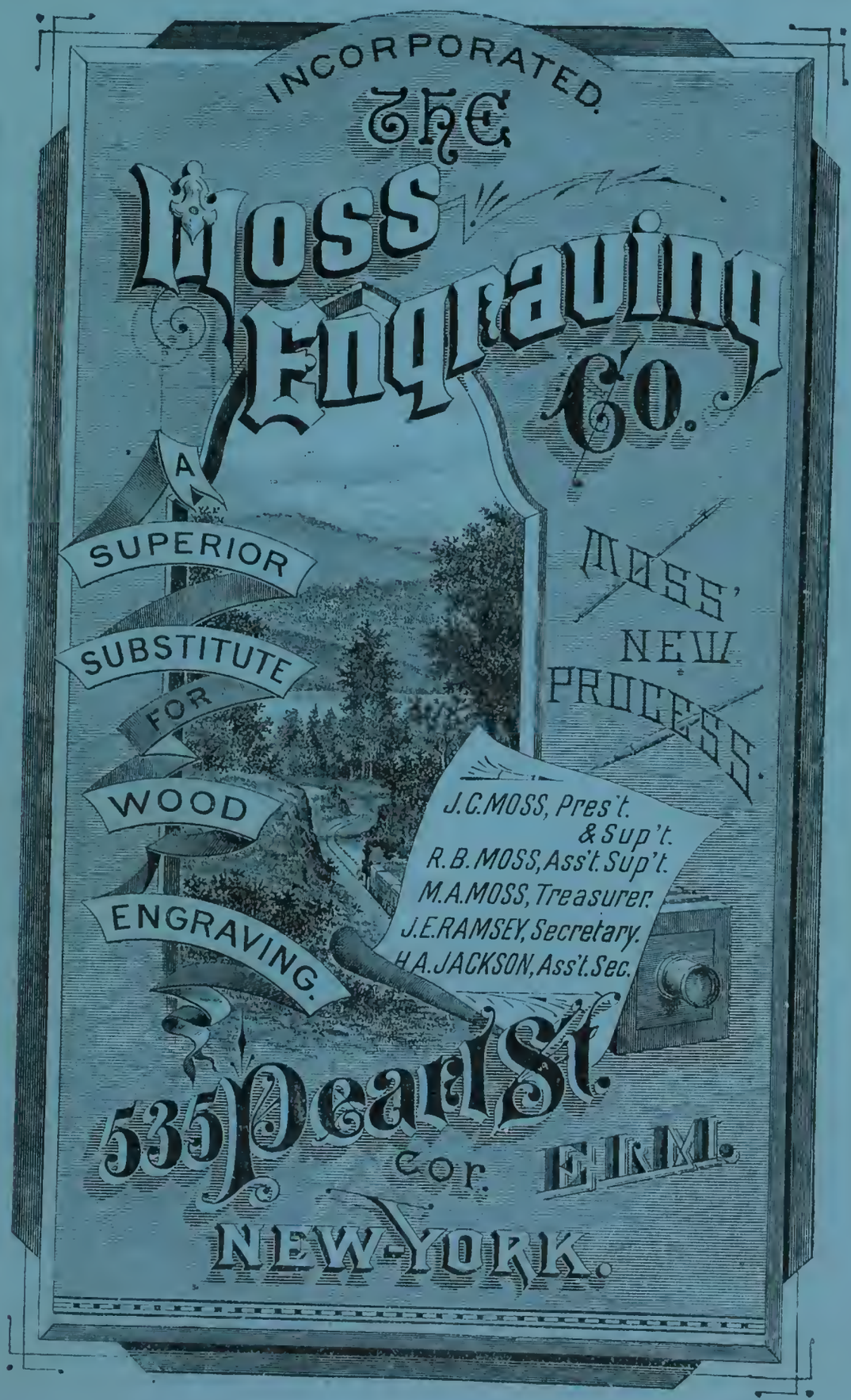
Address and remit to

Automatic Shading Pen Co.

Post Office Box 2148. New-York.

Thr Largrst Establishmrnt of thr Kind in thr World.

FOURTEEN YEARS PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE.



Checks, Drafts, Notes, Certificates, Letter Headings, Cards, Portraits, Buildings, Landscapes. Machinery and General Engraving.

MAVERICK
National Bank
COR. WATER AND CONGRESS STS.

CAPITAL $400,000.

SURPLUS $400,000.

BOSTON.

TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and Individuals received, and Collections made upon favorable terms.

Buy and sell United States Bonds, and make transfers and exchanges in Washington without additional charge.

Orders from our correspondents to buy and sell Investment Securities in this market executed.

We draw Foreign Exchange, buy prime bills, and make cable transfers.

Money transferred by telegraph throughout the United States and Canada.

J. J. EDDY, Cashier
J. W. WORK, Asst. Cashier.

ASA P. POTTER, President.